

Tournament expecting 500 here tomorrow for debates

Twenty-three area high schools will compete tomorrow and Saturday in the ninth annual Missouri Southern Speech and Debate Tournament. About 500 students will be entering in several individual events and the debate rounds. Classes will be dismissed at Southern beginning at 2 p.m. Friday.

Said tournament director Dick Finton, "This is an educational endeavor for area high school students. It gives those students a chance to excel in excellence in a mental rather than physical manner."

This year, as opposed to past years, people from the community will be judging as well as faculty members. Over 100 persons will be judging this weekend. In charge of coordinating judges is Mary Lynn Cornwell while Craig Hutchison recruited time keepers for the tournament.

Added Finton, "The job that they have done is much more difficult than that of the tournament director."

He continued, "The only problem we have is getting enough people to judge."

Two rounds of debate will take place Friday while two rounds of individual events will be run. Those events consist of extemporaneous speaking, original oratory, dramatic interpretation, humorous interpretation, poetry, humorous duet acting and dramatic duet acting.

Saturday will see the completion of the tournament. With three rounds of debate scheduled and the finals in both debate and individual events. Some 56 trophies will be awarded in these areas.

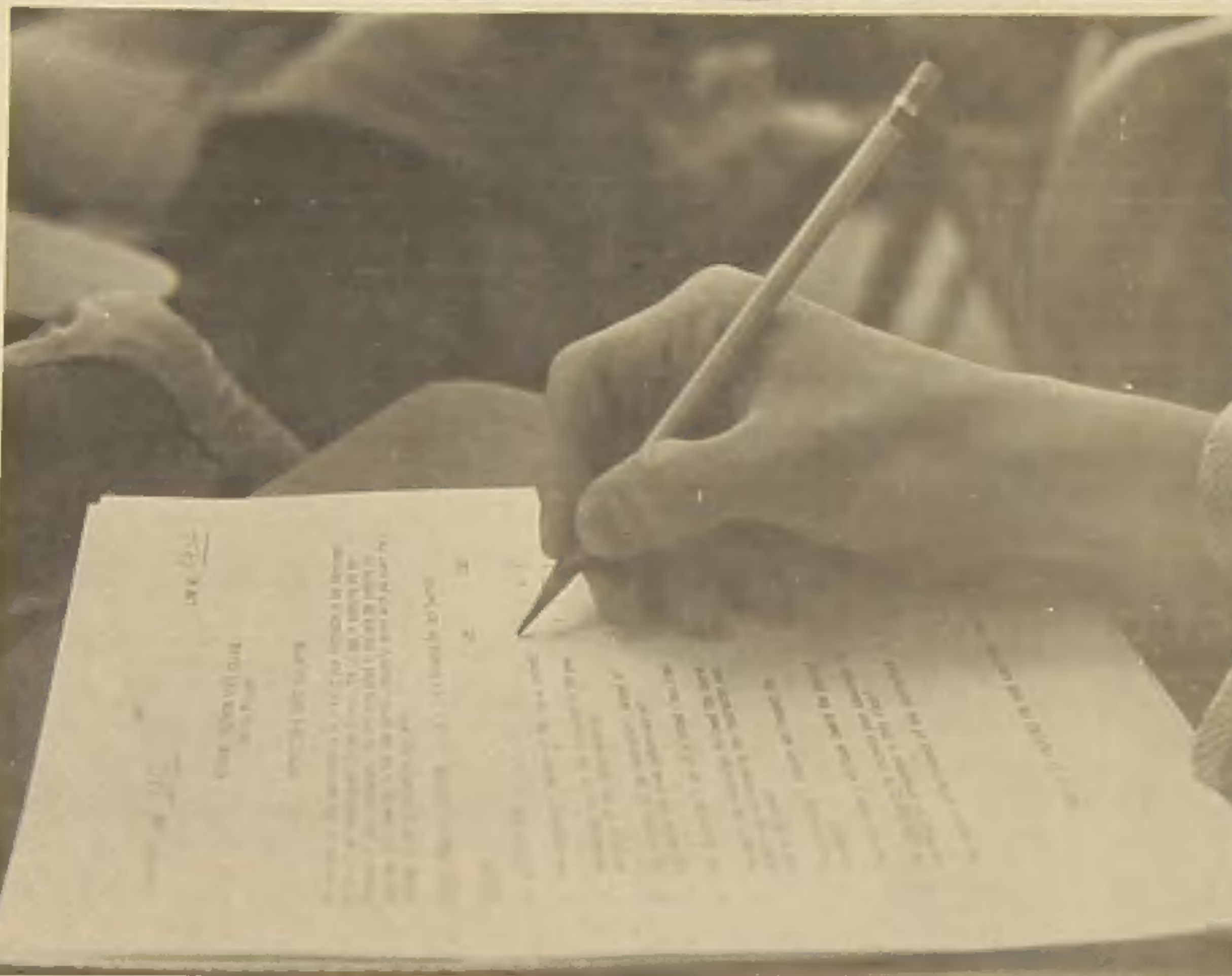
Added Finton, "We will have some schools with very fine programs here. Tulsa Washington, who has won sweepstakes for the last three years, will be returning. And so will some of the other finer Oklahoma schools who have produced state champions in past years."

He continued, "Parkwood and Neosho will be present and they always do well. They have very fine programs. And for the first year Carthage will be attending. In fact, they will be sending two squads."

Buildings in use Friday will be Hearnes Hall, Taylor Auditorium, Gene Taylor Education—Psychology, L.R. Reynolds Math and Science, Business Administration, and the Billingsly Student Center.

Saturday the tournament will be occupying Hearnes Hall, Business Administration, L.R. Reynolds Math-Science, and the Billingsly Student Center.

"This is good public relations for the college since some of these students that come may otherwise have never seen Missouri Southern."



All over campus this week—and last—it was teacher evaluation time. In class after class, students were given three sets of papers to mark and fill out. White sheets and yellow sheets and computer sheets. All asking for students' opinions of their instructors. Results will be tabulated and used for determining promotion, granting of tenure, and salary increases for next year. And students got to express their opinions.

Accrediting agency due in 1981

North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools recently granted Missouri Southern a time extension in its reaccreditation process. Originally North Central's visiting team would have visited Southern during the 1980 fall semester. However, due to the extension the team will not visit Missouri Southern till early spring in 1981.

"Due to the naming of a new president," said Dr. Floyd Belk, vice-president of academic affairs, "and the emphasis in some areas we felt it appropriate to ask for an extension."

Said Dr. Donald Darnton, president of the college, "Because of the change of presidents not much had been done in this area. If the visiting team had come in fall of 1980 we would have had to have the self-study finished by the end of this academic year and printed by the opening of the 1980-81 year."

The self study, of which Darnton speaks, is, according to Belk, "A self inspection that you must prepare for this fall. It is a process of looking at ourselves, looking at our goals. Are our faculty qualified to move students towards these goals? All these questions must be addressed in this self-study."

"In the spring," said Belk, "we will appoint a faculty committee to work on this during the summer and fall. An institution has the privilege of writing this any way the institution feels appropriate. We have not attacked that problem yet."

"Regional accreditation," said Darnton, "looks at your goals and objectives. What you are doing and how successful you are."

He continued, "Accreditation associations and consulting firms are similar; both are helpful in trying to assist you."

Darnton went on to say that in the case of Southern's recently announced reorganization, the self study would look more toward the future.

Early this semester the Board of Regents accepted a new direction for the college that was presented by Darnton. This would be used in the self study, according to Darnton. "I would hope that it would be a case where it is the basic theme. Where the units inside the college would lead into and relate to."

"Regional Accreditation is very important," said Darnton. "Funding types of programs ask, 'Are you accredited.' It also helps in attracting students. It says something about the quality of the institution that students won't have to be concerned."

"It is," said Belk, "extremely important for a college to be accredited. Employers look for the 'Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval' on students' transcripts."

Belk continued, "I feel the institution is strong and moving forward toward the goals that the Board of Regents set for us."

Senate acts on three financial matters

Last evening's Student Senate meeting saw passage of three resolutions for money allocations to campus organizations after motions to suspend the rules of procedure, senators reasoning that it was the last Senate meeting of the semester and the business should be finalized before the winter break.

Beginning the session were committee reports, and Terry Driskill, vice president, announced the Judicial Committee would assemble next week to consider nominations for Student Court. Driskill explained the committee would find six names to submit to Senate President Robert Mutrux and that he would choose three for the positions.

The Finance Committee reported that it had approved three measures for matching funds to be brought up later in the session. The group rejected, however, a resolution for an electronic "chess challenger," making the issue dead and unable to be considered on the Senate floor. And, Finance noted further information was being sought on a request for purchase of a video tape recorder for Webster Hall.

Senator Rob Reeser, Grievance Committee chairperson, informed the Senate that his group was considering complaints about food services and the north parking lot's gravel.

Old business was one item. The Senate approved after second reading a request by the Special Activities Committee for \$500 to be spent on financing a Senate-sponsored high school leadership conference next semester. Senator Shawn DeGraff noted the money could be regained by fees charged the attending students. The bill was passed on a 20 yes, 0 no, 2 absentions vote.

In new business was first reading of a request by the Student Music Educators National Conference for \$500 to aid their attending a convention in Osage Beach, Mo. The Committee approved funds of \$300 to the group, explaining the Senate had set such a limit in any campus organization. After a successful motion to suspend the rules and

vote on the issue immediately, the Senate approved the money allocation on a 22 yes, 0 no, 2 absentions vote.

Next resolution in new business and the third money bill of the evening was a resolution from College Players for \$200 to aid in costs of their participation in the American College Theatre Festival in Ames, Ia. Considering the policy of a maximum of \$300, the Finance Committee brought the bill to the floor revised to \$300. Motion was made to suspend the rules. It passed and was followed by a vote of 15 yes, 2 no, 6 absentions to approve the allocation.

Final business was first reading and another motion to suspend the rules for a vote on request by Sigma Tau Delta for \$100 to expedite costs of attending the organization's national convention in St. Joseph. Senate approved the measure 11 yes, 0 no, 3 absentions.

The meeting adjourned after recognition of retiring Vice President Driskill who is graduating at mid-term.

Panel asks languages be required of all

A Presidential commission has called for the reinstatement of foreign-language requirements in high schools, colleges and universities. It termed Americans' incompetence in foreign languages "scandalous."

In its final report, the President's Commission on Foreign Languages and International Studies also recommended required undergraduate courses in international studies and networks of undergraduate and graduate centers to "strengthen and sustain" international studies.

The commission urged that the federal government spend \$178 million more than the \$67 million appropriated in fiscal 1979 for foreign languages and international studies at all levels.

Among the specific programs it recommended:

\$51 million in incentive grants to elementary and secondary schools colleges and universities for foreign language teaching. The report called for grants of \$20 per student to elementary schools, \$30 for each high school student enrolled in third- or fourth-year language courses, and \$40 for each college student enrolled in third- or fourth-year courses.

\$36.5 million in grants for undergraduate and graduate centers of international studies. \$8-million would go for about 200 undergraduate programs, \$18.75 million for 65 to 85 national centers of advanced training and research and \$9.75 million for 60 to 70 regional centers of international studies.

\$20-million for the operation of a National Committee on International Research that would finance programs in "policy-relevant international-affairs research."

An immediate increase in appropriations—from \$42-million to \$60 million—for the International Communication Agency's scholarly and other exchanges. By 1985, the panel said, the appropriation should total \$100 million.

The 25-member commission was headed by James A. Perkins, chairman of the International Council for Educational Development and former president of Cornell University.

The commission justified its call for increased support for foreign languages and international studies in terms of national security.

The commission said it had found "a serious deterioration in this country's language and research capacity, at a time when an increas-

ingly hazardous international, military, political, and economic environment is making unprecedented demands on America's resources, intellectual capacity, and public sensitivity."

"Nothing less is at issue than the nation's security," it said. "At a time when the resurgent forces of nationalism and of ethnic and linguistic consciousness so directly affect global realities, the United States requires far more reliable capacities to communicate with its allies, analyze the behavior of potential adversaries, and earn the trust and sympathies of the uncommitted."

The commission added, however, that "unlike many other public issues confronting the nation," the deterioration in language and research capacity could be solved with relatively modest increases in support.

The commission deplored "the epidemic elimination of language requirements."

"We urge that foreign language be reinstated as a requirement for college admission or for college graduation," it said. "These steps are essential to reinvigorate language teaching in the [secondary] schools."

41 named to 'Who's Who'

Forty-one Missouri Southern students were selected to appear in the 1979-1980 edition of *Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges*. These students were selected by the faculty of Missouri Southern and by the Missouri Southern Student Senate.

They have been included in the edition based upon their academic achievement, service to the community, leadership in extracurricular activities, and future potential. Their names will be added to the edition along with other students from 1,200 institutions of higher learning in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and several foreign nations.

Students named this year from Missouri Southern are:

Avilla—Randy Lee Gilmore

Carl Junction—Beth Lynette Boore

Cartersville—John Lee McKnight

Carthage—Gerald Raymond Bryant, Mary Suzanne Carter, Gregory Scott Christy, David B. Mouton, Janet Lynn Sellers, Lisa Potter Thomas

Diamond—LaVerne Dale Keppler

Galena, Ks.—Julie Michele Farris

Granby—Debra Anita Judd

Joplin—Larry Joe Augustine, Robert H. Baker, Deborah L. Buzzard, Mark Lee Deke, Beverly Sue Edwards, Leslie Estes, Lillian Jean Gaston, Debra Lynn Green, Teresa Anne Hollenbeck, Cherie Lynn Kuldentz, Janie Lynn Lindquist, Cherie Norene Paige, Cherie Lynne (Dickerman) Schulte, Randall Wayne Smith, Patricia Deane Varva, Peggy Lynn White, Michael Woolston

Kansas City—Jennifer Dee Blaylock

Liberal—Robert Lee Williams

Mt. Vernon—Jane Ann George, Susan Cody Moore

Plantation, Fla.—Ernest Clark Camerino

St. Louis—Martin John O'Brien

Stark City—Gary Wayne Dodson

Washington—Carlo L. Klott

Webb City—Terry Richard Driskill, Diane Lynn Jones, Marvin Clark Swanson.

New computer scheduled

By Bill Reiser

The new technology building which is being constructed is going to house a new computer system for Southern. The new computer will greatly expand the acquisition and manipulation of information and give a more thorough knowledge of an ever improving computer world to Southern students. Dr. Louis Cragie, director of computer sciences, has expressed enthusiasm concerning the new ability to develop programs with a cathode ray tube terminal.

The new computer will eventually eliminate the use of expensive key punch cards by incorporating laser discs and CRTs, which correct simple mistakes. The new facility will have less down time as it will be less prone to mechanical breakdowns. Fewer supplies will be used in program development. File maintenance will be easier and the machine is capable of being upgraded.

The computer now being used is not upgradable and is comparatively slower than the new facility. The present machine relied heavily on key punch cards which are expensive and which require maintenance which have many moving parts and are prone to breakdown.

The new computer will allow on-line registration from Hearnes Hall. It can also be used by off-campus terminals and the

facilities which will be greatly expanded will be the same as the old machine. As the plans now stand, the key punch machines will still be used but there will be 18 CRTs in the computer center. The software of programming now being used can be easily adapted to the new equipment. Storage will increase by at least half a billion bytes in combination with a disc memory. Tape drives will be used for software maintenance with laser magnetic tape and backup disc files.

Because of the solid state manufacture, the facility will use less heat. The new building will be equipped with a false floor which will allow the cables to run under the floor at the bottom of the machine. The walls facing the hall will be windowed for better observation. The false floor will also run under the key punch room and the new programming lab.

Another feature of the machine will be the use of a floppy disc reader. This reader reads a disc similar to a record album which is flexible and can store up to one million bytes of information. New machinery also includes two character printers which are faster than the line printer now in use. Terminals will eventually be strategically located across the campus. Students taking the two-year course in computer science will be better educated and keep up with current computer upgrading. Eventually, there may even be a four-year program at Southern.



Students are hard at work in the library. The library has received a special two-year supplement of money to "fill in the gaps" of books and periodicals dating from before the construction of the college.

Rotary tells of awards

Dr. L.L. Tracy, secretary of Rotary International, District 611, announces that applications are being accepted for the annual Rotary International Fellowships and Scholarships to outstanding men and women who desire to study abroad for an academic year.

The awards cover the cost of air transportation, tuition, fees, books, supplies, room and board, and incidental travel expenses for study for nine months in a university abroad. Rotary estimates the value of the award at around \$8000.

The awards include a graduate fellowship, for students who will have a bachelor's degree by 1981, an undergraduate scholarship for students who will complete two years of college by 1981, a technical training award for technicians with two years' work experience, teacher of the handicapped

award for employed teachers with two years' experience teaching the handicapped, and a journalism award for a journalist with two years' full-time employment or students in journalism with two years' study completed by 1981.

Requirements for the awards are outstanding scholarship, excellent character and ability to represent this country well. Recipients must be able to study in the language of the country.

Interested persons should contact a member of the Rotary Club in their home community or in the city in which they are pursuing their college studies. Applications must be turned into the secretary of the local Rotary club or the secretary in your home town by March 1, 1980. There will be four awards made, and the successful recipients will have one year to prepare before going overseas.

Students can request books for library

Have you ever dashed into Southern's library, searched frantically for a book you just had to have, only to discover that the library didn't have that book? Elmer Rodgers, head librarian, stressed that although he cannot order books for individuals, he can take requests from students for books to be bought for the library.

Responsibility for ordering new books is allocated to the librarians and faculty. The faculty are sent Choice review cards which

have short descriptions or "reviews" of a book. If they wish to order that book they may do so. However, if there is a book that must be obtained for a course requirement or the instructor feels should be included in the library, a book request card may be filled out.

The library is now operating on a total budget of \$320,000. This is due to an increase by a special two-year supplement of \$150,000 to be used for the sole purpose of "filling in the gaps" of the books and periodicals dated before the construction of

the college.

Future possibilities for the library include installation of a security system in the library and a data base search. The data base search would involve a computer located in Southern's library which could "search" the data of other computers located throughout the country.

A survey was recently taken at the library to determine the hours in which the library is in greatest use and which areas need improvement.

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1-3 p.m.
Third Floor**

Billingsly Student Center

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FINAL EXAMINATION SCHEDULE

Fall Semester, 1979-1980
Dec. 17, 18, and 19

Three days have been set aside for final examinations. There will be no regular classes in session during the three-day period. One hour and forty minutes has been allowed for each examination period with twenty minutes provided between periods. Examinations are to be taken in the same room where classes are held during the regular term, unless otherwise indicated.

NOTE: If any student finds he/she has four examinations in one day, he/she should contact the Vice President for Academic Affairs for permission to shift one examination.

The starting time of an off-hour class will determine the hour the exam is given.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1979

Classes meeting on TTh, between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m.	8:00-9:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 9:00 and 10:00 a.m.	10:00-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 11:00 and 12:00 noon	12:00-1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 12:00 and 1:00 p.m.	2:00-3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 2:00 and 3:00 p.m.	4:00-5:40 p.m.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1979

Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m.	8:00-9:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 10:00 and 11:00 a.m.	10:00-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 12:00 and 1:00 p.m.	12:00-1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 1:00 and 2:00 p.m.	2:00-3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 2:00 and 3:00 p.m.	4:00-5:40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1979

Classes meeting on TTh, between 9:00 and 10:00 a.m.	8:00-9:00 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 10:00 and 11:00 a.m.	10:00-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 11:00 and 12:00 noon	12:00-1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 1:00 and 2:00 p.m.	2:00-3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily/TTh, between 3:00 and 4:00	4:00-5:40 p.m.

EVENING DIVISION

Monday evening classes and Monday-Wednesday classes—Monday, December 17

Tuesday evening classes—Tuesday, December 18

Wednesday evening classes—Wednesday, December 19

Thursday evening classes and Tuesday-Thursday classes—Thursday, December 13

Saturday classes—Saturday, December 15

With the exception of Saturday, the College Bookstore will be open from 8:00-8:30 p.m. on the above dates for evening division students ONLY. Each student must clear with the Bookstore and the Library before grades will be issued. Students who do not clear with the Bookstore and the Library will not be allowed to register for the next semester.



K.A.'s help sun shine

As a Christmas treat, the Kappa Alpha fraternity pledges treated the children from the Sunshine Home for Retarded Children to a movie and then to ice cream afterwards. The activity is part of the pledge project for new KA members. Some 13 new members were brought into the fraternity this semester. Members of the fraternity will also be sponsoring the Dance-A-Thon during the spring semester.



No grade inflation here?

By Marian Kelly

When the value of the dollar decreases, it takes less work to earn one. This is known as economic inflation. When the value of a grade (A, B, C, and so on) decreases, it also takes less work to earn one. This is known as grade inflation.

Since the late 1960's, studies have been conducted which show a dramatic increase in the phenomenon of grade inflation. At the University of California, researchers found that in a period from the early 1960's to mid-1970's the percentage of A's given more than doubled from 16 percent to 34 percent. At the same time the number of C's given dropped by almost half—from 37 percent to 21 percent.

A research group at Indiana University at Bloomington studied grades given by the same professors teaching the same courses in the academic years 1970-71 and 1975-76 and concluded the following:

"There was a significant increase in the average grades awarded in the same courses by the same professors after an adjustment was made for the ability of the students. It was found that grades were significantly higher for students in the selected classes in 1975-76 despite the fact that their average Scholastic Aptitude Test scores were significantly lower."

The researchers pointed out that grade inflation is not simply a rise in overall grade point average, but an identifiable trend in which students of comparable ability achieve higher grades in traditional courses.

Arvo E. Juola, of Michigan State University Learning and Evaluation Services, calls grade inflation "a universal phenomenon." Juola examined grades at Michigan State from 1960-1973 and found an overall rise of

404 grade points, or from 2.4 to 2.8. Among many reasons he cited for the upward trend was the practice of allowing students to evaluate their instructors. He noted that an instructor is inclined to be more lenient in his grading when his tenure depends on it.

Does Missouri Southern have a grade inflation problem? George Volmert, registrar, doesn't think so.

"They [grades] may look inflated, but when you take into consideration that the old grades have already been dropped, and are not averaged in, then they do not appear as high."

Volmert is referring to Southern's 12-week drop period, in which students may drop any course they are failing and receive a "W" rather than have an "F" averaged into their grade point average. Many colleges and universities have drop periods as short as two weeks, thus leaving students less chance of knowing their mid-term grade.

Volmert pointed out several factors which show that students' performances may actually have improved. First, the facilities available to the current student make new information accessible almost immediately. Television, too, has played a vital role in making students informed and alert.

Guidance counselors can make students aware of their need to prepare for college. And wider curriculums make it possible to satisfy requirement while taking courses more to one's individual liking.

Volmert believes these and other factors have created an illusion of grade inflation when there is little or none.

"I've taken some courses myself, and they're just as tough now as they ever were."

Teacher tells of special education work

"Early Childhood—Special Education" is the heading on Connie McGruder's teaching certificate. The educator, a recent lecturer for education and psychology majors speaking on her program in the Neosho school district which employs the Child Pre-school Screening test, finds children with a "developmental lag" and places them in her Preschool Program.

The screening test is given to four year olds with parents of children exhibiting difficulties encouraged to enroll them in the program. Attendance is voluntary but the pre-school screening is state supported. McGruder said she works with the parents almost as much as the children and that "early childhood education begins with the child's parents."

She explained that Preschool is a natural outgrowth of Public Law 94-142 and that the Neosho School District now provides many special educational services.

"Early identification of learning problems is a must if they are to be solved," the teacher said.

Following the initial screening, McGruder and her aide develop a prescriptive learning program for each individual child. In one situation several children were identified as having minor hearing loss. For them a speech therapist has been helpful.

McGruder spoke of the Neosho school district saying it has been of great help in working with some children and parents in respect to diet and special health needs. She also mentioned the local Lion's Club offers help in the purchase of eye glasses when a child is identified.

According to McGruder, recent publication of high school dropout rates illustrate that children's personality traits, his/her self-concepts, and his/her ability to concentrate are a problem and follow it through as developed very early in life. Potential high school dropouts can be identified, she said, as early as age three and four. This being the case, there is time to help the young child help him/herself with support of the parents, she explained.

McGruder holds a B.S.E. and master's in Special Education, also attaining hours in Early Childhood. She said taking Education 319, Early Childhood Curriculum and Materials, at Missouri Southern several years ago, was vital to her teaching certification.

She said that other school districts in the area are developing their own Early Identification Program similar to the Neosho system.

Missouri Southern's Early Childhood Curriculum and Materials course will be offered next semester at 1 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Psychology 310 is a prerequisite.

The course is described as half textbook to include curriculum scope and sequence and half shop-type activity. Each student will construct approximately three wooden puzzles, three motor coordination devices, and compose a collection of simple game activities and individualized learning materials.

Short term loan deadline approaching

Kreta Gladden, financial aids counselor, has announced that all students who wish to apply for short-term loans for the Spring, 1980, semester must have their applications turned in and on file in the Financial Aids Office by Jan. 2, 1980.

"This is more or less a tuition fee waiver or a temporary loan. However, the maximum these loans will pay is half of the tuition fee. The tuition and book fee is \$120, so the

most money the loan would pay is \$120," Gladden explained.

Students applying for the loans must be currently paying full-time fees.

All loans must be paid back, either in payments or one total sum, by March 3, 1980.

Gladden also noted that even if a student is

receiving some other sort of financial help, a short-term loan can still be obtained as long as the other financial help and the students are coming up with at least half of the fee.

"Students who were delinquent in paying back their loans last semester have slim chances of getting their applications approved again this semester," Gladden added.

Opinion

The Chart's Editorial Page for Thursday, Dec. 6, 1979—Page 4

Time to retire?

For some time students have been referred to Missouri Southern as something less than an institution of higher learning. And as students often do—and they seem mad at it—they make statements with no rhyme nor reason other than it would seem to fit their present situation. However, does such a statement fit the present status of Missouri Southern or does the phrase merely fit the student?

Two points come to mind when proving, or at least stating a case, for such an argument. Although it seems a bit strange, the most popular times for classes at Southern are 9 a.m., 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. And being paid for the time, administrators schedule those hours heavily. It was best expressed by one faculty member with this statement: "I was told that if I wanted anyone to take my classes I should schedule them at those hours." Sad, but true. The halls of Missouri Southern are empty by 3:30 p.m. and the janitors are closing at 3:30 p.m.

Couple this with the fact that the Tuesday, Thursday schedule is a little less than poor, we see a fearful situation arising: Students wanting to spend the least amount of time possible for one of the most important privileges, a college education. Again the Southern student has added another motto to their seemingly endless list: "The least amount of time for the most number of hours."

However, this plight places students who think quite the opposite of the latter in a dreadful situation, that being the scramble for an acceptable schedule. With so many classes placed in those time slots it becomes difficult to fill a schedule with upper division hours. The only thing for a person to do is suffer.

This brings us to another item of interest. That is the importance a student places on a college education. Have we reached a point where a college education has become so mandatory that it is considered a job rather than a privilege? Do we learn because we have to instead of wanting to? Please, consider the thought, and if it is a job, retire.

It's all a myth...

Energy industries and their patrons, lazy Americans of the "me" generations, are perpetuating, even glamorizing, a myth of necessary new technological advancement and overcoming economic barriers in order to see us through the next decades' energy needs. The obstacle really before us is psychological, for in our minds, deeply implanted, is this ridiculous vision of mighty nuclear plants as the answer, America meaning big cars and the right to say "I paid a dollar a gallon for gas today," and the freedom to open windows in the winter because the thermostat is set at 90 degrees. In the United States waste is glamorous. If we conserve or look to safer and more efficient energy sources, we hang our heads low and assume a peon status in the world.

Conservation is our best bet momentarily and despite the energy industries' repudiation, solar energy makes more sense than nuclear. Compared to solar power and other alternative sources, the building of nuclear plants seems a lunacy of inefficiency, economic disaster, and environmental hazard. Threat of sabotage and human error do not inhibit these safe energy sources whereas they do pose a substantial concern in the nuclear industry. Conservation makes sense.



Clark Swanson

There's an easier way to do the same thing that evaluation of teachers is supposed to do

Evaluation is seemingly complacent in every element of our modern society. Social scientists evaluate the relationship of man and his interactions with various elements of the society he lives within. We see the psychologist evaluating the inter-workings of man's mind while the minimum wage hack's livelihood depends up his manager's evaluation of his hacking ability. In fact, our every movement is brought upon by our evaluation of past experiences. Thus it should come as no surprise that those persons responsible for training the future evaluators of our society are also evaluated.

In this process of evaluating its scholars, Missouri Southern, traditionally, responds in a manner less than fitting to the profession itself. While scholars may have spent hours in the evaluation of students, making no reference to those hours spent preparing the students for evaluation, students were asked to conduct a clear, concise, and fair evaluation of scholars in 45 minutes or less, usually less. Further, while the scholars' evaluation of students is considered, at least by this author, to be a form of personal communication, students were asked to evaluate scholars in a fashion quite the opposite.

Instead, we were asked to evaluate our scholars by using a computer form, looking somewhat like a first grade aptitude test, that was concocted by some IBM whiz kid in Princeton, N.J. Usually it wound up being a foot race between the students, filling out the form, and the scholar administering the form, who usually found the situation no more desirable than the students. Nobody won, but usually there was a big loser.

Today students are confronted with yet another type of evaluation form that makes me ponder the learning process a bit more than in years gone by. Although students

are still faced with that horrid IBM creation, the computerized scoring sheet, we must now rationalize our thoughts on paper to ourselves and others. God help us that these rationalizations should ever fall prey to a scholar's grammar and composition. Still they add a personal touch to evaluations, something that is nice to see in this of computerization.

No longer is a student faced with just a computerized score sheet, and no longer must the scholar attempt to rationalize percentiles and the mean. Still this poses another, and in this case, a major problem. Is there any student at Missouri Southern capable of rationalizing anything? It seems that students would have to ponder and rationalize their thoughts before attempting to transfer those ideas in a logical and orderly fashion. To do this a student must think; he or she must attempt to analyze the class, the scholar, and his or her objectives in reference to the class. And most of all we must retain our compassion, something that has been too far gone.

Even with the improvements made in the past year, do students really get to evaluate scholars in a manner desirable to the students? Furthermore, we must ask the question, are students capable of identifying a good scholar from an excellent scholar? To this we must conclude by asking whether students feel comfortable with the evaluation forms given to them.

Now it comes time for a modest proposal which will be considered, by some in the same light as Jonathan Swift's "A Modest Proposal". However similar, it is not intended to be as such. Rather it is a means to an end, once and for all providing the names of those scholars most desired by students at Missouri Southern. Here is such a modest proposal:

Since it is seemingly difficult for a student to evaluate a scholar outside of the student's discipline, we instead turn to those students inside a scholar's discipline. This is accomplished in a rather simple means. Each academic student organization on campus nominates two scholars from inside their discipline. Since many departments have two or more clubs each organization makes two appointments.

In this search, candidates will be judged in three categories. First, a candidate will be judged on his or her teaching abilities; secondly, candidates will be judged according to their professional activities; finally, consideration will be given to a candidate's service to the college. But we must consider where the material for judging will be brought from. Again, rather simply, this will come from the academic organizations, the students. Alone, without help from their candidates, those students will present written as well as oral presentations to the judging committees. To further complicate the situation for the students, the judging committee will consist of the President of the College, the President of the Faculty Senate, the President of the Student Senate, and the Alumni Association. That makes four; we need a fifth. And serving as chairman, and tie breaker—for we know all journalists are fair and impartial—the Editor of the Chart shall be the fifth.

Although it assumes a rather rough form, that is my modest proposal. If adopted, it would by no means replace the student evaluations. Instead it would serve as a comparison and add a bit more suspense to the evaluation process. And I dare say my proposal would cost little more than \$10.95 for a trophy and \$1.95 for a copy of Swift's "A Modest Proposal". So what is there to lose but a modest proposal?



Blaine Kelly

Memories of Christmas past causes writer to go into annual pre-holiday slump

This latest commentary is being brought to you as my taste buds munch out on Honey Grahams, I am assaulted by Chaka Khan screeching sweet nothings in my ear, and am in dire need of medical attention as my body wilts away from all exercises in one of its lazy and apathetic bouts with a hallowed-out emptiness and hopelessness called depression.

Now I don't usually make it a point to dwell on my afflictions, but I think what I'm discussing will lead to a more familiarity and a simple point that points to the causes of a lot of the unsolvable problems in human nature. If this sounds mysterious, you're being misled, so don't place a helluva lotta emphasis on my preceding statement—it may be gibberish: probably just another aggravated, opinionated symptom of this gloomy, simpleton mood I'm in. Sorry I ended the last sentence with a preposition, but what is written should echo the spoken word.

What brought about and aggravated these symptoms was a lazy weekend reminiscent of last Christmas and

despairingly anticipatory of coming reactions to winter's repelling attractions. And the reason I'm writing now is to try to draw some of these dead thoughts out of their soiled recesses and pack together some kind of life into the loose dirt currently forming my ill-shaped character. I know you don't want to hear me ramble on without continuity so maybe I'll stop. No—I'll proceed; I must.

Idle time and idle mind are playgrounds for the devil. And devilish forces are at play during the holiday season—forces which cause despair and are subject to a black humor and no-recall new-year's party blues. It's a time when you lose touch with your full set of feelings and become a wasted, introspected ornament of sensitivity. You also become nothing more than a glazed social lubricant, a dreaming conversationalist who hides the regret he ejects from heightened ideals, and a waste-barrel for a smorgasbord of colorful, well-prepared foods.

Last holiday season, Christmas festivities were the treat

of my fair-haired cousin and her baby-faced husband—the one with the terminally bad haircut (surgically performed in nurse fashion by my 29 year-old cousin) and the garbled speech problem—a problem that some say is contagious to my own slurred speech patterns.

Let me take my usual mad-mannered digression and say that I have a legit excuse for occasional inaudible mumbling: I've been tongue tied since birth. So because of my dwarfed mouth muscle, I'm a bit of a classless operator at the French arts, but that doesn't stunt my physical poignancy as a romantic virtuoso. In fact, a little scandalous affair might lift my tender spirits into erection. But at this moment I couldn't raise a smile. I'm as frigid as the weather.

As I regress out of digression, let me relate a few skeleton traits of the people with whom I spent a weary dish-and-digest reunion in reverence to Christ's nativity and human gluttony. I'll begin with my ahleppy aforementioned

Continued on page 7

letterslettersletterslettersletterslettersletterslettersletters

To The Chart,

Jim Allman is not the only ex-MSSC student that is touring Europe. Driven by the force that Jim was, the thirst for adventure and the promise of German beer, I, too, have touched the hearts of millions across Europe. In fact I was even supposed to meet Jim in Munich during the Oktoberfest. But due probably to the fact that Jim had yet to set his watch to European time, we failed to see one another. "Were you disappointed [sic]", you may ask yourself. Of course at

first I was, but then I quickly forgot Jim when I took large amounts of that famous German forgetting medicine, beer. But I'll admit I'll never forget those times talking with Jim in his palace on Penn. Ave. about whether Mercaptopurine is (C₄H₄N₄S to you purists) is really as useful in the treatment of acute leukemia or was it simply an excuse for the Medical establishment to rip-off the people. Often we fail to come up with a definite answer, nor due to Jim's extensive bar did we care. Enough about Jim, I now

turn to telling you lucky people about the places I have visited in Europe.

Rome—I have always hated Italians and now I know why, they're so dirty.

Munich—From what I can remember a nice town indeed.

Paris—People in Paris have the biggest egos of any people I have had the misfortune to meet. They even had Napoleon's dog stuffed for the occasion.

Amsterdam—Everything

Jim said about it is true. Except while Jim talked about the night life, I experienced it.

Copenhagen—The beer cost two dollars a bottle and it has more faggots than San Francisco.

London—Blimey, even in spite of their bloody accents, I found myself having a bloody good time.

Stockholm—Had some wonderful sights, all blonde.

Oslo—What a boring town, but has a nice har-

bor. However, I was never into harbors, a person could drown that way.

Spain—How could a person with the looks of Charo come from a place like Spain.

Of course I visited many other places also. The small, five hundred year old village in Bavaria where I stayed with a girl for a week. My favorite part of the trip and the most rewarding.

Love and Kisses
Brad Zerkel
Hamburg Germany

The Chart

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G.I. tells of prison as it was before B.J.

By Clark Swanson

Eighth in a series

From the beginning of his imprisonment, B.J. had wished only for the day of his release. Now five years later, still in the 1950s, there was another urgency which had overtaken him.

He wanted to meet one of the military personnel in the postal section of the disciplinary barracks. It was an urgency in some senses of the word, but with B.J. it had become virtually that. He had been confined with prisoners from every walk of life, with the types he had known most of his life, and that desire of his to associate with "a better class of people" had remained with him. As he had gone into the postal section week after week to get his rations, or to receive his packages for Christmas, or to report on other matters as might have been ordered, he had gotten some familiarity with the cadre stationed there.

They, too, were a microcosm of the world. There were the various minority ethnic groups represented, and there were the regular Army personnel and the officers. Most were in their 30s, but at least two were in the early 40s, and one of them was a college graduate. B.J. wanted to know him, to talk with him. But in the disciplined life of the D.B. that was almost impossible.

The young man in question was from Joplin, Mo. B.J. had learned that much about him from one visit to the postal section. He was a college graduate, having a master's degree from the state university. His job seemed to be everything in the office, because B.J. had seen him working with the rations, working in prisoner processing, working in mail inspection, working with personal funds, and with the inmate welfare fund. He also apparently served as the captain's administrative assistant. It was obvious from B.J.'s visits to the postal section and from his conversations with other prisoners after their own visits, that this G.I. was expected to fill in at any position whenever necessary. He had probably a greater knowledge of the working of the office than any other single person.

The office itself, being "behind the wire," that is, inside the prison itself, had imposed upon its workers many of the same indignities to which the prisoners themselves were subjected. Each person working in the

postal section when passing through the main gate into the prison compound had to be patted down in a search for hidden weapons. That generally meant that each G.I. assigned to the postal section had to go through a minimum of four searches a day. Because they worked with prisoners' property and with prisoners' funds, their barracks, bunks, and lockers were also subjected to surprise inspections and searches.

Because they worked inside the prison they had to attend military police sessions for six weeks before undertaking their assignment, and during their tenure at the D.B. they had to attend weekly class sessions on prison control and weekly sessions on physical handling of prisoners. They were expected to be on the rifle range once a week and in case of a prisoner escape these were the G.I.'s who were most often called on to search parties.

For the young man from Joplin, Mo., who, in his early 20s, found military life as distasteful as the prisoners found their lives, the experience, while a rude awakening to the prison system of the military, was, in reality, nothing more than an extension of his pre-military life. In his final years in college he had worked for the city police department and county sheriff's office. He had been at the state penitentiary during two of the prison riots of the 1950s. He had interviewed prisoners in their cells, and he had observed court trials and investigations from an insider's point of view. Penology or criminology were not his life's work, but the military seemed to be trying to lead him in that direction.

Years later when the G.I. was to talk with a young reporter about those experiences and eventually to introduce the reporter to B.J. who, by now, had found his way back to the town where the G.I. had returned after a long absence, the G.I. was to describe those days in the prison in terms that indicated the inmates would never fail.

"If the prisoners were felt degraded or dehumanized, we did we," he told the reporter. "The constant shakedowns on us, and the constant shakedowns we had to perform; the objectivity we had to maintain as we dealt with the prisoners but the subjectivity forced upon us as we had to read their mail—these were factors that were mind boggling."

"I remember one afternoon we received

word that we would receive a shipment of 350 prisoners that evening. We never received more than a few hours' advance warning. Security was always tight. So the prisoners came in at 10 that night. Three of us were assigned to the processing of their personal property. That's the processing that requires the prisoner to strip in front of us, we conduct a thorough body search and then, while he's standing nude in front of us, we go through all his belongings. I personally processed 120 prisoners that night. We finished at 3:30 a.m. I went to the barracks and stood in the shower for an hour trying to get the taste, the touch, the smell of those bodies off mine. I thought I'd never get clean again or forget that feeling. I got to bed at 4:30 and had to be in the office at 6. I was a few minutes late and had already been reported as AWOL. I thought I was going to be court-martialed but the captain intervened on my behalf.

"Our rules were much like the prisoners' rules in many respects. Because we were in daily contact with prisoners we were always suspect as to whether we might be transmitting messages, weapons, or other contraband. Sometimes I thought the prisoners were under less strain than we were.

"One night we worked until 11:30, and I climbed into my bunk exhausted. But I got awakened about 1 with word that there had been an escape and I was assigned to 2-6 patrol. I dressed, got my weapon, and took my post. My post was on a hillside under the Pennsylvania Turnpike bridge that crossed the Susquehanna River outside the prison. It was icy cold that night. I was alone, and the escape had included eight men, all believed to be armed. It was one of my early escapes, and I sat there shivering with cold and fright wondering what the hell I'd do if those eight prisoners came up on me. I hadn't even loaded my weapon because I hated guns of any type. I was lucky, though. They didn't come my way. And when my relief came I was given the word: Get to the postal section immediately. I didn't have time to shower, change, or eat. We had another shipment of prisoners that day. We worked until midnight, without lunch or supper breaks. The prisoners, however, had to be accorded those luxuries. We didn't get them."

The G.I. is now in his late 40s. He has known B.J. for 24 years, and the introduction was a strange one.

To be continued

Drug abuse more serious than most people realize

By Chad Stebbins

First in a series

There has been a tremendous increase in the use of drugs of all kinds during recent years. When used for the purposes for which they were developed, today's drugs are one of mankind's greatest assets toward longer, healthier living. However, most medical authorities agree that the abuse of any drug is destructive to the human body and personality, and should be avoided.

"Drug abuse is a very serious problem," said Sandi Jones, a member of Narcotics Anonymous. "It's bigger than most people realize."

Not all drug users are drug abusers. Many people only use drugs for socially acceptable and relatively harmless purposes—relaxation, sleep, the easing of pain, or energy. Sociability in every category of drug use, though, there is a substantial group of persons who cannot use drugs without abusing them.

No one knows for sure how many Americans are drug addicts. It has been estimated that the United States spends \$300 million to \$400 million on illegal drugs each year.

A prediction was made recently by the drug use by Dr. Stanley Yolles, director of the National Institute of Mental Health. Yolles believes there will be a great increase in the number of drugs capable of affecting the mind in the near future. If the answer to this problem isn't found, there is a danger that a large number of current and future generations will reach adulthood embittered toward society. They will be unable to take on parental, vocational, or other citizen roles, and will be involved in some type of criminal activity.

Jones feels that drug abuse definitely contributes to crime. "People are doing all kinds of things," she said, "to obtain the drugs or money for the drugs. This includes stealing, writing bad checks, and even robbery sometimes."

In our society drugs are the way of life. Most people believe that a tablet, a capsule, or a shot can relieve or cure their every ailment. A young

ly, or can't sleep at night, and he will prescribe a drug. If doctors had more knowledge of drug abuse, there would be less of a problem. Of course, the underground stuff would still exist."

The behavior of the users is the most serious problem concerning drug abuse. When a person is under the influence of a particular drug, his entire attitude usually changes. This can lead to all kinds of emotional difficulties for the user.

Drugs affect the central nervous system—and all those being abused are of this type—are generally agreed to be the most dangerous. When such drugs enter the bloodstream, either indirectly through the mouth, nose, or skin, or by direct injection, they travel into the blood vessels of the brain and spinal cord. In the brain's glial cells the action by the drug chemical determines the effect on the body.

Although marijuana does not produce physical dependency, it may produce psychological dependency. Psychiatrists have shown that chronic smokers show unwillingness and inability to assume a functional role in society.

One physical danger of marijuana is when it is smoked before or during driving. The ability to judge distances accurately may be impaired, so marijuana can be a contributing factor in accidents.

A small quantity of LSD is usually sufficient to bring profound psychic effects. They begin about one hour after the dose and the trip lasts 10-12 hours.

LSD symptoms may recur in their original intensity weeks or months after a single dose. Post-LSD reactions have ranged from depression and suicidal tendencies to anxiety and panic. LSD seems to destroy the defenses against stress and the ultimate effect seems to depend on the emotional stability of the user.

Amphetamines and cocaine can be classified as central nervous system stimulants. Cocaine can elevate mood and bring about a state of euphoria that is the basis for its widespread abuse. After being filled with sensations of great mental and physical power, the user normally experiences a depression as bleak as the ecstasy was brilliant.

There are still people starting on drugs. . . but more are seeking help. Drug abuse is leveling off.

Story ends—new life ready to begin

By Clark Swanson

Last in a series

In less than a month she will give birth to the child that the young reporter has been writing about. It will by no means be the end of the story; rather it will be the beginning of another, a life's story.

He is sitting in an atmosphere quite opposite to the one in which the previous installments were written, a setting more in tune with his personality, yet displaying tones of depression, which may or may not fit his personality. However, two things are the same: his cigarette with its swirling smoke, which has become so common to him, and his usual drink, which for some reason has a not-so-usual taste. But it doesn't matter; he'll drink it anyway.

Gently he leans back into his chair and slowly sips his drink along with some cigarette ashes. "There are cigarette ashes in my drink." Yet he continues to sit and stare into the drink; it doesn't matter. What's the difference between drinking a cigarette or inhaling one? Both are the evils of man, much the same as this child might be considered. And he writes:

"The baby is kicking, do you want to feel it?"

"No, I don't think so."

"You know, you're like —; he would never feel the baby kick, I guess if he did he would be afraid that he would have to admit that the baby is alive."

"I guess."

"He can't admit it is a separate soul."

"Anyway," said the young writer, "what happened the next time you saw — after he brought you home?"

"I saw him next at a gathering. When I said I would have the baby with or without him he looked at me, well, kinda of surprised. And he said that by me making that decision he wouldn't marry me. By me making that decision that it wasn't his responsibility socially or morally."

"It was my decision, he said, and I had to face it alone. That was the last time I saw him."

Seemingly, in a slow lateral movement, the young writer leans back into his chair and rubs his hands into his face. He looks up—and nothing; the record stopped, the glass is empty. Time for another drink, another song. He leaves the chair from which he sits and starts the process over again.

The song's on, the bourbon is in, and he again writes:

"Last time you called that other girl a whore. Please, further explain this to me."

"I am bitter,"—the smile leaves her face with this phrase and the monologue begins—"towards her for obvious reasons. But she being a woman would better understand."

"What about the child, what are you going to tell it?"

"I am going to wait until he is old enough to understand. I think that when he is young he can't understand."

"I am not going to make his father out as a bad guy. He had nothing to do with — and me breaking up. We broke up because of the problems we had."

"His denying the parentage of the child hurts worst than anything else though."

Another sip and another cigarette and he continues with his story, rather with her story:

During all this conversation, the young writer is thinking, and at times he catches himself exploring her future. What is he going to be like, but she answers for him.

"It will be hard for me ever to love again. It will probably be a long time before I love again."

"I was brought up to feel that what I have done was morally wrong. But I don't feel it was, because I loved him. I don't regret it."

"It is a part of me and it's an important part of my past."

"I still cherish it."

"Your sister is about your age; do you try to warn her about these 'cherished relationships'?"

"I have a fear inside me when I think how much she could be hurt like I was."

"I am very protective of her. I take on a mother role, I guess."

Again, for some reason, the young writer finds himself drifting. Yet she continues.

"I want everybody and society, in general, to understand my situation. And if they do, maybe they won't be so quick to brand my baby a bastard."

"And maybe, by telling my story, I warn another girl about the morality of men."

"How has a man's morality changed?"

"Twenty, even ten years ago a man would not have left a woman like — left me."

"Oh."

"Two years ago tonight — and I met at a Halloween Party."

"I am just kinda if melancholy in thinking back."

Suddenly the young writer leaves the chair and heads toward the bathroom. He travels down the hall, toward that station that resembles something where B.J. would live. But he will return.

"I just want the society that I live within not to be so quick to judge my baby a bastard. That's all."

"Why wouldn't you feel the baby kick?"

"Well...a reporter has to stay objective."

She didn't believe him and neither did he believe himself. It was fear, pure and simple fear.

The story is over, or at least from his concern, it is. Or is it? He is a journalist; he needs that other side. Yes, he needs to tell the other side of the story. But there is fear, fear in what he might find. Yes, fear in what he might find.

person who lacks maturity or education turns to drugs in order to cope with the problem he faces.

"So many people have insecure feelings," said Jones. "They turn to drugs because they don't like themselves. Drugs make them feel less self-conscious and gives them certain good feeling, which most drug addicts are addicted to. They just want to escape reality and use any drug that does it for them."

The real harm is that they tend to become withdrawn from society. This is due to the illegal status of the drugs; they spend their time obtaining and using them.

"Most people don't know that you can become addicted to drugs," said Jones, "and the harmful effects they have on the body."

In the majority of cases, adult or teenager is introduced to drugs by a friend or classmate looking for company for his drug experience. Many children get started on the drug habit by inhaling or sniffing glue, model airplane cement, gasoline, lighter fluid, or nail polish. They begin experimenting with these at an early age after hearing about them from experienced friends.

Said Jones, "People take drugs because their friends are doing it. Before they know it, they're hooked on drugs."

Drugs can be easily obtained by almost anyone, a fact which contributes to the overall problem of drug abuse. The sale of illegal drugs has been so profitable that even the Mafia has become involved. Most drugs, especially marijuana, are smuggled in from Mexico. They are usually shipped to New York, Chicago, or Los Angeles first. They are sold in wholesale quantities and delivered throughout the country by airplane, bus or freight lines.

The medical profession also is responsible for selling drugs in great quantities. Physicians write prescriptions and pharmacists fill them for people who shouldn't possess the drugs. Women taking drugs on prescription outnumber men about two to one.

"You can go out to the street and get marijuana anytime," said Jones. "You can tell a physician that you're overweight and have tried everything, have migraine headaches frequent-

In stimulating the brain, amphetamines increase mental alertness, brighten spirits, and induce mild elation. This stimulation, though, is usually followed by depression and fatigue. Numerous traffic accidents are thought to have been caused by overtired people on amphetamines.

Amphetamines may also distort a person's concept of right and wrong that crimes are often committed, often violent in nature, by otherwise law-abiding citizens.

The long-term abuser eventually will show the following symptoms: loss of memory, insomnia, day-dreaming, abdominal pain, backache, trembling, and loss of appetite which usually leads to malnutrition. Abusers of amphetamines also frequently develop paranoid attitudes. Numerous abusers have been originally diagnosed as mentally ill.

Barbiturates, whose effects are completely opposite that of the stimulants, are also frequently abused. Following a single dose of them, the user will normally experience elation and a sense of complete relaxation that results from released inhibitions.

If the dosage is increased, depression appears. There may be partial loss of coordination, slurred speech, and difficulty in thinking, remembering, or comprehending. Severe dependence produces gloom, amnesia, delirium, loss of coordination, and tremor. A deep depression may follow.

Barbiturates are a popular means of committing suicide, both intentionally and unintentionally. The loss of ability to judge time, coupled with slow absorption, may lead to accidental suicide. The combination of alcohol and barbiturates, since both are depressants, compounds the effects of both and may prove fatal.

Drug abuse is a serious problem that society has to deal with. "Drug abusers are not just young people," said Jones, "but include even businessmen and housewives. They are people who can't cope with everyday living."

What does the future hold? Said Jones, "There are still people starting on drugs, but a lot of people have come to find help. Since 1975, drug abuse has leveled off."

the Arts

'Streetcar Named Desire' runs 3 more nights

By J. Todd Bell

Six weeks of preparation behind them, Missouri Southern's theatre department is currently displaying their abilities with *A Streetcar Named Desire*. With opening night behind them, the play will run three more nights including Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. The production is free to college students with the proof of an I.D. card; \$2.00 for adults; \$1.50 for senior citizens; and \$1.00 for high school students. For groups of 15 or more, reservations can be made by calling 681-1111, extension 275. The performance starts at 8:00 in Taylor Auditorium.

The set design was coordinated by instructor Sam Claussen, with Jannell Robinson as his assistant. "In designing a set, you start with research of the era and a study of the script. Then you take all the ideas, including the director's and meld them together," said Claussen.

Construction of the set was done during the theatre lab class offered on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons on special work calls on the weekend. The crew consisted of Becky Ward, Jenny Blaylock, Jim Edwards,

Brian Walker, Bruce McCoy, Kelly Williams, John Johnson, Steve Lewis, Chester Lein, Kendra Stith, Tom Smith, and Bill Von Canon. In search of the right look or pulling down a plate from the large storage room of props was Maura Holmes. Her crew consisted of Chester Lein, Eric Brown, Debbie Wolf, L. Brown, Susan Scheel, Warren Mayer, and Phil Whitmire.

William's play is designed to give opportunities to the sound and lighting designers. The sound was designed by Rita Henry and the lighting was mastered by the cooperation of the lighting designer Kim Crisler and electrician Nelda Lux. Sounds crew consisted of Maureen McCullough, Tim Wilson, Barbara Hood, J. Todd Bell, Zander Brietzke, Tim Wilson, and Al Raistrick as the presetter make up the lighting crew.

Crisler explained her lighting design. "I started out trying to find something that would go with jazz, cool blues and warm blues. I wanted to suggest a 40's mood. The warm and cool lights would each represent different moods of the play."

Besides designing the sound, Rita Henry is

also enjoying a part in the play. Finding the design was difficult, as crewman Tim Wilson explained the approach they used. "There are over 53 cues; fortunately most of them are spread out, but a few are tough. Main type of music we were searching for was the small band, down south jazz. We've gone through lots of jazz albums. The hardest to find was Blanche's theme *Versouviana*, a polka, which is played throughout the play. We finally found it through Sammie Black with the Public Schools. Most of the sound consisted of music with an occasional train sound and catcall," said Wilson.

Costumes for the play were designed by Joyce Bowman with the assistance of Cheryl Wiasbaum. The crew consisted of theatre lab students Darryl Alton, Darcy Brown, Linda Bailey, R.D. Lippincott, Pam Fair, Cheryl Golden, and Candy Roddy. The hairstyles were designed by Diane Maurer with the assistance of Darryl Alton. Verna Franklin designed the make-up and Kendra Stith helped in the design.

"In designing the costumes," said Bowman

as she finished up a minor repair at the sewing machine, "a great deal of research is required. I looked through old New York Times and costume magazines in the fashions of the time. We were very fortunate with the community donations from various times throughout the past years. We have collected an assortment of authentic clothing of the period. We've used these when we could. In some instances we've used patterns from the era for the costumes. When certain costumes were too fragile to use for stage usage, we used them as patterns. The costumes we made from patterns, were produced from materials from the 40's, because the material hung differently."

Other crews involved in the production was the publicity crew. It was headed by Dan Weaver who coordinated the press releases and television appearances. The publicity crew was designed to help distribute posters around the campus and city. This crew involved Trish Glass, Susan McCoy, Kelly Williams, and Becky Ward. Also assisting director Milton Brietzke during rehearsals and the performances was Mike Apfel and his assistant Mike Williams.

What's happening

At The Movies — ★

And Justice For All

A black comedy on lawyers and judicial system; directed by Norman and starring Al Pacino, Jack Warden, and John Forsythe.

Apocalypse Now

A Vietnam War epic which struggles with the meaning of the war; Directed by Francis Coppola and starring Marlon Brando, Martin Sheen, Robert Duvall, Fredrick Forrest, Sam Bottoms, and Dennis Hooper.

A Force Of One

Another Kung Fu classic with several unusual acts performed, starring Chuck Norris and Jennifer O'Neill.

Sleeping Beauty

Walt Disney's classic version of the fairy tale where the prince rescues with a kiss the sleeping princess.

Star Trek The Movie

The old Enterprise crew back from the previous for one more flight with a "Star Wars" world; Directed by Robert Wise and starring William Shatner, Leonard Nimoy, DeForrest Kelley, James Doohan, George Takei and Majel Barrett.

"10"

Middle-aged songwriter in search of his fantasy; directed by Blake Edwards and starring Dudley Moore and Julie Andrews.



ON CAMPUS — ★

A Streetcar Named Desire

December 6 through the 8, Taylor Auditorium, 8 p.m.

Forensics Tournament

December 7 and 8, lasts all day

Missouri Commission on Human Rights Convocation

11 a.m., December 7, in the Billingsly Student Center

MSSC Choir Concert

8 p.m., December 13, Taylor Auditorium



ELSEWHERE — ★

Albert King

December 18, Tuesday Uptown Theatre, 8 p.m.

Jimmy Dorsey Orchestra

conducted by Lee Castle December 29, Saturday Muehlbach Hotel 9 p.m.

Pat Metheny

December 29, Saturday Uptown Theatre 8 p.m.

Asleep At The Wheel

December 29, Saturday Lawrence Opera House 8 p.m.

Blaylock sought opportunity

B.J. Todd Bell

Searching for the proper theatre department in college was Jenny Blaylock's major objective when she approached Missouri Southern four years ago. She wanted a department that gives one every opportunity and enables one to apply oneself to the maximum. Blaylock has held to those objectives, with the opportunity of portraying two of Tennessee Williams' famous characters. Last year she played the overbearing mother, Amanda in *Glass Menagerie* and presently she has engrossed herself in the role of Blanche in *A Streetcar Named Desire*.

Delving into an informal conversation, relying on the stimulation of tea and coffee, we approached the meaning of creating a character; and why the Tennessee Williams character is so interesting. "Williams' characters are delicate, at least the ones I've played. They have a struggle for survival. Blanche wants to retain the gentility, the beauty and the poetry in a world that is insensitive," explained Blaylock. "To develop such a character, I read the play many, many times. I then do an indepth character analysis. The characters have to become a person to yourself. You have to know why she does something and what she does and what every line means."

Continuing in the discussion of acting, Blaylock described the relationship between Blanche and the other leads in the play. "Stella is Blanche's close sister. Even though Stella is married there still remains a deep southern relationship. Blanche feels Stella is the last person in the world to turn to, in her search for security. Stanley represents everything against Blanche. He represents crudity, vulgarity and baseness. When Blanche meets Mitch, there's another chance for the security she's searching for," explained Blaylock.

Blaylock was born in Kentucky, and since then has lived in various places including nine years in Germany with her father who was in the armed forces. She spent most of her teenage years in the Kansas City area, which is where she began to get interested in the theatre. "When my brother was in junior high, I went to see him in *Li'l Abner* as Marylin Sam. We were living at Belleville and I was in grade school. I was totally mesmerized by the production," said Blaylock. "In junior high, I took the speech class and got involved in oral interp. I loved it. Also in junior high, I had my first lead in the Edgar Allan Poe play, *The Tell-Tale Heart*. I was the wife," said Blaylock.

"It wasn't until high school at Ruskin High School, Hickman Mills, that I got extremely interested. The high school had a tremendous program. My biggest influence was Joyce Briggs, the drama instructor. She gave the students a place to get involved. The school wouldn't have been worth anything without her."

When it came time to search for the location of a school for her college education Blaylock was influenced by a former Joplinite. "At Ruskin High, the librarian was from Joplin. She advised me of the college here. On college day Dr. Dolence came

Continued on page 7



Maura Holmes and Tim Warren get into practice for *A Streetcar Named Desire* which will run tonight, tomorrow, and Saturday in Taylor Auditorium.

Weaver appearing in seventh role

By J. Todd Bell

Anyone attending one of Missouri Southern's theatre productions, could not help noticing the name of Dan Weaver appearing on the program at least once if not two or three times. In fact, over the past three years, Weaver has appeared on the acting stage seven different times. The roles have been a wide variety of characters including Sergius, *Arms And The Man*; Swiss Cheese, *Mother Courage*; The Wreck, *My Sister Eileen*; Peter Quince, *The Rude Mechanicals*; Menieth, *Macbeth*; Harry Trevor, *Kiss Me Kate* and The Miller, *Rumpelstiltskin*.

Weaver is currently portraying the character of Mitch in the production *A Streetcar Named Desire*. As with every actor, he has his own approach to developing the character. "When I first start out, I take a pen and paper with the first read through and I jot down things that strike me as telling something about the character," he said. "Usually I have developed a stereotype," conceded Weaver. "Next, it's how I can make that stereotype into a realistic person. During the production, there's a daily process of working with these ideas to what works and what doesn't."

Landing the chance to act in the character of William's play is considered an honor by Weaver. He reflected, "Williams' characters are almost impossible to do. They are people you see every day, very real, not contrived. The characters are poetic; they fit their part. Williams leaves it up to the actor to pull it out of the script. There isn't a lot of

character description."

Weaver comes from a background of living short spans from city to city. Though the situation was created from his parents' divorce, he felt that was an advantage. "I'm a product of a broken home. I traveled a great deal. First Montana, then Flagstaff, Arizona. Next we moved to the west coast, Grants Pass, Oregon," said Weaver. "They were in the process of having a teachers' revolution. It developed into a liberal classroom situation. The students had the choice of growing at their own rate. I was really motivated and did well."

Weaver continued, "I stayed there for three years until I started having problems with my mother. Then I moved to Cassville, Mo., where my father lived. I immediately went into culture shock. I thought everyone was insane, but after I adjusted, I really learned a lot about discipline. This is the best area in the country for education."

Explained Weaver, "My parents were real open with me. They would always have the answers. All the moving I did in my childhood made me adjust to new situations easier. Within a couple of days in a new town, I would have made at least a couple of friends. I still apply that with acting a role."

Coming from a background of varied experiences with different types of people, a decision had to be made on where to go to college. His decision to attend Missouri Southern turned out to be a great advantage to him.

"Missouri Southern gave me my first start as an actor. There's a large amount of security in the theatre department. I know they will use me. It's small enough to give me the opportunity to do anything I want to do. The department changes policy every year. There is also a one-to-one relationship between the instructor and student. They are interested in your choice and will back you 100 per cent. They have a great amount of pride for their students that accomplish something," said Weaver.

After one more year at Missouri Southern, Weaver will be ready to move on with a bright future planned. "I'm going somewhere far away. I want to get involved in professional theatre. Chicago would be nice. It's big, not so big as New York. I like the Midwest because things happen slower, giving you time to observe and judge things around you. It's good for an actor to see this."

"If I don't go to Chicago first, I might go to graduate school. There's a good program at Southern Oregon State College in Ashland, Ore.," said Weaver.

"Every year they have a Shakespearean Festival which is the second largest in the states, next to New York City. They have an indoor and outdoor stage complex. The festival is opened to both graduates and professionals. Also the school has a children's theatre festival in the park with a Renaissance theme. The college is centered around the arts consisting of literature, music and theatre," said Weaver.

Young artists set Christmas party

A series of special events will take place at the Spiva Art Center beginning at 9:30 a.m. Saturday. Students enrolled in the Young Artists Studio have scheduled a Christmas party to which the public is invited. Suzanne Bladow will read her Christmas story entitled *The Midnight Flight of Moose, Maps, and Marvin* while Gretchen Lee illustrates the story.

Bladow, a Joplin resident, received her bachelor of journalism degree from the University of Missouri-Columbia and is a free-lance writer. Her Christmas book was published by McGraw Hill in 1976 and is the story of three mice who accidentally accompany Santa on his Christmas Eve rounds. The authoress has written for various magazines, including "Scouting Magazine" to which she has contributed regularly during the past eight years. Mrs. Bladow has been an active member of a cooperative art gallery in Joplin known as ArtWorks Inc. She recently served as chairman of Photospiva '79 seen at the Art Center in November.

Gretchen Kissel Lee received a bachelor of arts degree from Missouri Southern in May, 1979. She does free-lance art and served as advertising and promotion manager for Vandover-Ramsay before accepting her present position at KTVJ in the continuity department. She works primarily in pencil, pastel, ink and watercolor and has taught children's classes at the Art Center. Lee has had art shown at Art Works Inc., the Spiva Art Center, the art and theatre departments at Missouri Southern and other Joplin and Carthage locations. She is looking forward

to the demonstration she and Suzanne Bladow will give at the Art Center and says, "All the right ingredients are there — Sue Bladow — her book — and all those children."

Following the reading-illustration, Young Artist Studio pupils will make a creative project under the direction of the three instructors of the children's classes, Mary Margaret Meacham, Deborah Miller and Phyllis Shoemaker. At the conclusion of the project, all students will receive a Certificate of Achievement.

The next session for the Young Artist Studio is scheduled for Feb. 18-April 26. Further information may be obtained by calling the Art Center at 823-0183.

Three shows on together at Spiva

For the first time in its history, the Spiva Art Center is featuring three shows simultaneously at the gallery: The Gladys English Collection of Illustrations for Children, the 31st Annual Membership Show, and the Young Artist Studio Exhibit.

The Gladys English Collection is an exhibition of 42 original illustrations from many children's books published between 1924 and 1956, including *Thumbelina*, *The Three Musketeers* and *The Valiant Little Tailor*. The exhibition has been made available by the Sierra College Gallery, Rocklin, Calif., and is being circulated by the Western Association of Art Museums, San Francisco. It is being co-sponsored by the Spiva

Art Center and the Missouri Council for the Arts, with financial assistance provided by the National Endowment for the Arts, a federal agency.

The membership exhibit has been a tradition of the Art Center and this year celebrates its 31st anniversary. Twenty-eight area artists are participating and the show includes art forms ranging from oil, watercolors, acrylics, and pencil drawings to photographs, prints and ceramics. Most of the art pieces will be offered for sale.

The Young Artist Studio exhibit is the culmination of the first 10 week session being offered by the Educational Committee of the Spiva Art Center. It includes the work of 84 young artists who have been attending

classes on Saturday mornings since Sept. 29. The curriculum was designed to develop talent in creative concepts for the young child to the young adult, and is based on development levels, with each 10 week session entering a new phase of learning. Classes have involved five basic areas: painting, drawing, printmaking, construction and art appreciation. With each session are skills emphasizing flexible teaching methods. Young Artist Studio teachers are college trained with public school teaching experience and include Phyllis Shoemaker, Deborah Miller, and Mary Margaret Meacham. Two guest artists also participated in the program, Val Christensen, Art Center Director and Judy Fowler.



Southern coed admires one of the three exhibitions now on display in Spiva Art Center.



J. Todd Belk

Reviewer selects 10 films significant in the 1970s

According to my indispensable digital watch (a product of the 70s) within a couple of weeks dear old 1979 will be over and we will slide into a new decade. Ten years of the movie industry behind us, it is time to rack our brains to evaluate those precious moments spent in front of the golden screen.

As in any decade, the motion pictures reflected society's moods and feelings. The 70s were no exception. At the movies we saw pictures involving the Vietnam War, the women's movement, the energy crisis, a trend of escapism and also a current trend of evaluating one's self image.

Throughout this period, hundreds of motion pictures have dominated the market. Only a few of these became boxoffice hits and a higher percentage died at the boxoffice. Not all the boxoffice hits are good examples of cinema. A lot of the films that are boxoffice flops have changed the direction of cinema and those films which the

For the past two weeks I've been milling over the movies of the past 10 years to attempt to put together a "Ten Best" list. 1970 was the year I entered junior high school. I was in the process of changing my movie taste from the Walt Disney-type films that dominated my grade school years to the more adult films which were quite the rage in the early 70s. Because of this transition I failed to see the movies when they originally came out, but over the decade I've tried to catch the ones missed. Although not all of the films in the 70s have been available for my viewing, I have conceived a list of films that certainly rocked the motion picture industry, if not influencing the way we will be watching in the 80s.

Annie Hall. In 1978 Woody Allen became Hollywood's favorite boy when he brought this semi-autobiographic comedy to the screen. Throughout the 70s, comedy had been extremely popular with Woody Allen, Mel Brooks, and Blake Edwards leaving audiences laughing. It wasn't until the team of Woody Allen and Diane Keaton that Hollywood took 70s comedy seriously. Too bad; what would we have done without *Blazing Saddles*, *Young Frankenstein*, *Silent Movie*, the *Pink Panther* movies, *Sleeper* and *Love and Death*?

An Unmarried Woman. The 60s and the first half of the 70s, films were dominated by male-oriented subjects. Then in the late part of the 60s women's liberation came along, and slowly throughout the 70s the movies began to change. In 1978 Paul Mazursky made a movie on the divorce of a woman and how she coped with it. She finally came to

the conclusion that she didn't need a relationship to fulfill herself and that she would explore this new liberation. Never before in the 1970s had a woman declared so much independence. This opened a vein of women's films which included *Julia*, *Turning Point*, and *Norma Rae*. Not only did Paul Mazursky develop a beautiful film, but actress Jill Clayburgh gave a brilliant performance as the unmarried woman.

The Deerhunter. If anything, the 70s were a postwar period. For the first time our society had feelings of hostility toward a war. The decade began with two anti-war movies, *M*A*S*H* and *Catch 22*. These films were applauded and the event of war was a major topic. It wasn't until after the war when the large waves of anti-war movies came. Michael Cimino's *The Deerhunter* is perhaps the best example of these movies. He followed the lives of three buddies, played by Robert De Niro, Christopher Walken, and John Savage, from their lives in a small mining town to the intense scenes of Vietnam and back to after the war when they try to piece their lives back together again. Other notable Vietnam films are *Coming Home* and *Apocalypse Now*.

The Exorcist. In 1973 a phenomenon occurred that changed the industry for the rest of the 70s. A little girl was possessed by the devil, threw up pea soup, turned her head completely around, and the audience clapped, wanting more. This is where most of the money made in the industry today comes from. Fantasy is the number one drawer when it comes to the masses. Since then, Hollywood's line-up of films could go on for pages. A few of the notable features are *The Omen*, *The Poseidon Adventure*, *Carrie*, *Halloween*, *Star Wars*, *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*, *Jaws*, and *Alien*.

The Godfather, Parts I and II. Francis Coppola will undoubtedly go down in history as the director of the 70s. In 1972 he released *The Godfather*, the epic version of the novel about the struggle of a mafia leader. The film was violent and became the talk of the nation and a boxoffice smash. In 1974 Coppola released the sequel *The Godfather, Part II*, delving into the past of the Godfather and explaining what happened after his death. The sequel like the original was a boxoffice hit. It turned out to be one of the best performances by our leading actors today. They included Marlon Brando, Al Pacino, Robert De Niro, Robert Duvall, and Diane Keaton.

Harold and Maude. One of the most interesting aspects of the 70s was the development of off-the-wall subjects into humorous movies. In *Harold and Maude*, a teenage boy, Bud Cort, who has an obsessive death wish falls in love with an 80-year-old woman, Ruth Gordon. When the movie was released

originally, it flopped at the boxoffice, but gradually the film found an audience at late night showings. This movie paved the way for some of the funniest movies to be made. Some of the favorites are *Rocky Horror Picture Show*, *Fritz the Cat*, *The Elephant Man*, *Rock 'n' Roll High School*, and *Pink Flamingos*.

Last Picture Show. In the early 70s Peter Bogdanovich was destined to be a major director. Regardless of his large number of failures, *Last Picture Show* remains a major movie. The film blended the fading hopes of the teenagers and the receding memories of the parents in a dying Texas town. This was another film that was realistically showing a side of America. The performances were excellent, and Ben Johnson, Tim Bottoms, Cloris Leachman, Ellen Burstyn, and Cybill Shepard all experienced great bounds in their careers as a result of that film.

Last Tango in Paris. A sensational Italian movie that stunned audiences around America. Director Bernardo Bertolucci combined the talents of Marlon Brando and Maria Schneider in pulling off what many considered pornography. He explored the vision of an empty hell that accompanies animal sexuality. Not only was this film accepted by Hollywood, but established a market for foreign movies which up until this point had done poorly at the boxoffice.

Nashville. Set in the middle 70s, this black comedy was a social commentary on the entertainment world and politics. Up until the release of *Nashville* director Robert Altman had been under-rated. Now he is considered America's most creative director of the 70s. The music was performed and written by the actors, giving "the musical" a new twist. Most of all, Altman was noted for his ability to bring out excellent performances by actors. Starting as mainly unknowns many are presently some of the finest actors. They include Lily Tomlin, Keith Carradine, Shelley Duvall, Ned Beatty, Michael Murphy, and Geraldine Chaplin from *Nashville*; Sissy Spacek in *Women*; Christopher, Paul Dooley, Ruth Nelson, and John Considine from *A Wedding*.

Taxi Driver. As in Martin Scorsese's earlier *Mean Streets*, he definitely knows the seedier side of New York. The film is based on a veteran who is in the process of flipping out. He takes a job as a taxi driver and develops an attitude of getting even with the world. Robert De Niro played the character, establishing himself as the most outstanding actor since Marlon Brando. The movie itself was an art piece which flowed like Bernard Herrmann's jazz music which backed up the film.

Blaylock from page 6

down as the school representative, and we discussed the possibilities. In the middle of my senior year my dad and I came down to meet Mr. Bristzke. We took a tour of the campus that included the Barn Theatre and Taylor Auditorium which was under construction at the time, but would be in operation the fall of 1976, my first semester. I think one of the main reasons in choosing Missouri Southern was the personal concern for the students, which impressed my dad," said Blaylock.

As far as Blaylock's future is concerned, next semester will be spent student teaching at a local high school and then she will graduate in the spring. "I would like to be a drama-theatre teacher. I would like to teach in a big city like Tulsa or Kansas City or somewhere in between. I have family in both cities. I have no desire for professional theatre, but I might consider semi-professional. It would not be acting, though, it would be in directing or technical directing," said Blaylock.

Kelly from page 4

tioned cousin and, from there, carve through what remains of my hammy and cormorantish relatives, adding a helping or two of vindictive stuffing along the way, to satisfy my voracious appetite for chiding, and end with a self-scolding by using the subject pronoun "we."

First off, my cousin Lynda is a fetishist against playing hard rock, and at Christmas dinner insisted on a ten stack of holiday mood music to backdrop our scraping knives and forks and guttural acoustics. Lynda and Stew are a painfully boring young couple; they lounge around hosting hemorrhoids and varicose veins. Lynn's idea of a wild time is sipping coffee in Perry Como *Sings 12 Favorite Christmas Hymns* and blushing at it upon commercials or watching their dog Scooter take a dump. Now, watching the mutt pass peach seeds in sub-zero weather might be a little more fun.

Christmas shouldn't be a pacifist holiday—I mean, we should at least speak kindly toward each other and show a little interest in the activities of others. But my father slouched around the couch like a heavily breaded veal cutlet. I remember thinking: when the pork runs out, the family will be gazing at dad with fillet stills on their hands.

My aunt, who has gained a paunchy 20 pounds in the past year but has thin lips, gave her mouth a paralytic workout; she'd take a bite of ham, a spoon of fruit salad, and spray a three way commentary between chews—never between gulps. Her table manners were relatively good once you managed to slice through the dense slurping, smacking, and esophageal regurgitating sounds that echoed with piercing ambience from dining room walls. And as if that wouldn't grit my teeth, she's a classic conversationalist who can rehash a 30-minute tale of how she hung and washed her panty hose all in a day's time—in a real washout—or discuss her nagging problems of having too many unused aprons lying around the house. She complained of chronic sinus headaches—and served them up quite catchingly—and condemned her co-workers at the hospital, what with a 30,000 KHZ octave that anyone would mistake for a falsetto, for it makes Dolly Parton sound like a baritone. And she did all this without once biting her lip or tongue, though she had the

spoon up her Danny Thomas nose, clearing her sinus blockage and draining her libido of some post-nasal-drip gossip. Her lock-jaw cleared up overnight, and she was back to the clinic (she, too, is a receptionist in a doctor's office) cheating patients out of medicare benefits.

To get to the beef of it, we each played the role of gorged scavengers possessing zombie-like characteristics. Just one or two days of non-activity can numb your senses as brain deterioration sets in like battery acid on a terminal. Afterwards, rejuvenation is slow but worth the wait when you realize that you had become just another kitchen ornament.

Well, you can probably understand the reason for my deactive post X-mas/pre X-mas blues; but what is really sad is that I'm much too apathetic to chase mutability and put things on the upswing. And that's a major problem that mothers trouble in people's lives. They get stalled in a listless rut, becoming puttering creatures of habit, and it's tough to get the traction needed to accelerate into the pulse-beat of the usual routine, let alone anything new and unknown; something new could be a slippery step backward into a drift.

Writing this—at first doing so rather unwillingly—has served as self-therapy, for, to be truthful, the current date is shortly after New Year's Day 1979 when I'm still floundering from holiday entrapments. (Paragraph three is a lie, or a procrastination, however, you prefer to look at it). It's that three week hiatus between semesters where you feel lost, if a full-time student, when everyone's back to welcoming the old grind after the party favors are blown and streamers thrown and lushly Coldapots flushed out, as are bloodstreams, but you're moving from an easy chair to the sofa half the day and sleeping till noon the other half. The languid effect is like a sultry, soggy day when cornflakes wilt without milk, the leaves of the trees are hanging limp, suffocating, and the air is oppressively heavy and uncomfortable, only the temperature is actually 15 above. It's not caused, in my case, by excessive pressure, but by a lack of stress: the kind of laid-back, relaxed feeling that disengages your bowels, which is fine if you reside in California (where there are no "pooper-scooper" regulations).

Cornwell senior exhibit opens Sunday in Spiva gallery

Nancy Cornwell, a Missouri Southern art student, will open her senior art exhibit on Sunday in the mezzanine gallery of the Fine Arts Building. The exhibit will include water colors, pastel, architectural renderings and interior design projects.

A special feature of the exhibit will be a

research project on etching. Cornwell produced pictures of the Connor Hotel (from the 1930's) and the Schifferdecker home using this technique.

Cornwell graduated in 1976 from Kansas State University in Manhattan with a B.S.

degree in interior design. She will receive her teaching certification from Missouri Southern next May. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Cornwell of Joplin.

The senior exhibit will be on display through Dec. 19. Gallery hours are 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays, 9 a.m. to noon Saturdays and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays.

Zetas initiate four new members

Diane Brothers, Patty Daugherty, Dona Hyde, and Tracy Jones recently became initiates of Zeta Tau Alpha International Fraternity for women at Missouri Southern. Initiation was held at Calvary Baptist Church, Nov. 16.

Zeta Tau Alpha is a women's social fraternity with approximately 180 collegiate chapters in the United States and Canada. ZTA was founded in 1881 at Longwood College, Farmville, Va., and today has over 85,000 members.

Christmas music

One of the first signs of the holiday season of carols is the sound of singing in the music department.

The voices of the Concert Ensemble are heard during this fall semester as they rehearse for their Christmas concert, which will be presented at 8 p.m. Dec. 13 in Taylor Auditorium. The program, about an hour in length, will be open to the public with no admission charge.

A selected ensemble from within the chorus, The Collegates, will also perform.

The wide-ranging program will include "Sanctus" (from Mass), Leonard Bernstein; a baroque selection, "The Magnificat," by Pergolesi; "Carols of Christmas," arranged by James Mulholland; "Patapan," a Burgundian carol; "The Virgin Mary had a Baby Boy," a West Indian carol; "Mary had a Baby," a spiritual by William L. Dawson; and many other selections.

The Concert Ensemble is the chorus.

Photos by

Sue Bladow



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southern Sports

fourth & goal

By John Roberts

Missouri Southern's 32-6 season-opening loss to the powerful Wolfpack of Nevada-Reno might not have been the fiasco many expected, but it certainly raised questions about what can be gained by scheduling games against schools that are light years ahead in enrollment, finances, and organization.

A quick glance at a few facts about the University of Nevada at Reno and the area in which it is located helps to tell the story of what the Lions were up against when they tackled UNR.

For openers, Reno is one of the "glamour" cities of the West. It has a metropolitan population of approximately 175,000 and is the western home for the J.C. Penney, Co. S.S. Kresge (K-Mart), Ralston-Purina, Sea and Ski, Hecox Ski Co., and Lynch Communications. These companies, along with the numerous hotel, casino and other businesses help to give Reno one of the nation's highest per capita income levels (the average medium household income is more than \$17,000 per year). And, Pyramid Lake and Lake Tahoe are within a 35 mile driving distance.



Mackay Stadium and Field House facilities



What does all this have to do with football? Plenty. First of all it means that UNR isn't exactly operating on a shoestring budget. There are more than 60 major buildings on the 210-acre campus, several, of course, being athletic facilities. Mackay Field House, for instance, contains four complete locker rooms, a training room, equipment room, coaches' offices, and a carpeted, mirrored weight room stocked with Olympic weights and Nautilus training systems. And, Mackay Stadium has been expanded from a capacity of 7,500 to 15,000 since 1968 and plans call for further expansion to 20,000 within the next three years.

To top it all is the number of staffers in the athletic and football organizations. There is an athletic director, an assistant athletic director in charge of promotions and fund raising, another assistant athletic director who handles business and ticket sales, a faculty athletic representative, a head coach, a defensive secondary coach, defensive line coach, offensive line coordinator, offensive back coach, defensive coordinator and linebacker coach, two student managers, and probably 50 janitors (and assistants) in a very big way.

Additionally, the University of Nevada-Reno has a first class sports information staff which handles press releases and credentials, broadcasting arrangements, press box services, and telephone and telecopier information.

Put all this together and it is little wonder that the Wolfpack finished the 1978 season highly ranked in the NCAA I-AA Division and, at this writing, appeared headed for the playoffs once again this year. It is somewhat of a wonder, however, why Missouri Southern would schedule the likes of the Wolfpack—or, for that matter, why UNR would schedule the Lions.

Why Reno?

On the Missouri Southern side of the ledger it would appear that the Lion program would have everything to gain and nothing to lose by such a matchup... except, of course, the game. Lion mentor Jim Frazier has indicated that a glamour trip of this type is an excellent recruiting incentive as well as a reward to the players and coaching staff who have put in countless hours of practice and preparation.

Other possible reasons might include: (1) such a contest would give the players an opportunity to test the power of their conference as well as their individual abilities against a different level of competition; (2) it would serve as a confidence builder; and (3) it would give the Lions an opportunity to put a leather in their ribs by defeating a club in a higher division. And, regarding the third point, the risk would seem minimal. If the Lions win, everyone lauds them for pulling a major upset... if they lose, no one could really find fault.

All of these points are certainly not without some merit, particularly those outlined by Coach Frazier. However, there are other considerations which must be taken into account.

First, one should examine if there are any alternatives to playing what has become an NCAA I-AA Division power and still both recruit effectively and reward players for working hard throughout their collegiate careers.

Anyone who knows anything about recruiting on the collegiate level is well aware that it has become a dog-eat-dog proposition. Competition is fierce to land those handful of blue-chippers who can make the difference between a great team and an also-ran. Because of this, a coach must make use of every resource at his disposal if he intends to be successful.

Continued on page 11

Southern men fall to Rockhurst

With a 19-10 loss to District 16 rival Rockhurst College Tuesday night Missouri Southern's basketball team dropped their season record to 1-6 for the year and 0-2 in District competition.

With the home crowd backing them, the Lions played Rockhurst close throughout most of the game. After taking an early 5-2 lead the Lions lost their lead only twice during the first half and led 21-18 at the nine minute mark. Rockhurst came back late in the first half by taking advantage of a Lion cold spell to lead at intermission. The Lions scored only four points in the last seven minutes of the first half.

"Our getting behind at the end of the half," said head coach Chuck Williams, "might have had to do with the team's stamina. Everyone was finally dressing out again but the players were still unable to go full strength. I admired the hustle and the way the team played during the last three games considering the adverse conditions."

Although holding the game close Missouri Southern hit only 33 percent from the field in the first half compared to 50 percent by Rockhurst. Although never regaining the lead, Southern held Rockhurst close throughout the second half as the Lions pulled within two, 63-51, with 8:30 left in the game. Rockhurst then jumped to a 61-53 lead and held on to a 79-66 victory with late minute free throws.

"We settled down in the second half," said

Williams, "but failed to take advantage of some breaks. We couldn't come up with the game near the end. They (Rockhurst) dictated the game near the end. They still had the lead allowing them to beat us with free throws."

Phil Close led all scorers in the game with 19 points. Senior Sam Starkey led all rebounders with 11 while other starting Lion guard Randy Goughnour contributed 13 points to the Lion effort. The two guards added 13 and 10 points respectively. Rod Shrum was the only other Lion in double figures adding 10 points.

Despite Starkey's effort the Lions were outrebounded, 32-26, and shot 43.8 percent from the field compared to 46.8 by Rockhurst. The Lions also committed 22 fouls compared to 18 for Rockhurst as a crowd of 800 watched. Bruce Kucera led Rockhurst's attack against Southern as he gathered 11 rebounds while scoring 18.

"We're not shooting with a very good percentage from the field," said Williams. "The players have lost confidence in their game and have been in a slump. I think we're starting to play our way out of that slump, though."

Southern lost their first game of the season against Arkansas College, 79-55, as the Lions shot only 37.5 percent from the field compared to 68 percent by Arkansas. Although Close contributed 19 points and 13 rebounds for the Lions, Arkansas pulled

to a 38-19 lead at the half and won the game by a 49-23 margin. Southern out-rebounded Arkansas 30-23.

"We started off the season with a slump that I didn't expect. We're starting to get stronger now though and if we start playing like we did during the preseason, better things will be in store for us."

After a second place finish in the Lionbacker tourney, the Lions traveled to their first road game at Bolivar against Southwest Baptist College for the team's NAIA District 16 opener. Southern fell behind 12-0 at the start and ended up losing 75-61.

Southern's 33 percent shooting performance in the game covered up a fine performance by Starkey, however, as he hit 10 of 18 shots from the field for 22 points and 11 rebounds—his best effort as a Lion.

Southern then came home to lose their third straight game against Benedictine College, 74-70. Southern guards Starkey, Goughnour, and Shurtz, were all sidelined with the flu leaving Stan Coleman and Rod Shrum to start at the guard positions for Southern.

"The bug really hit us against Southwest Baptist and Benedictine. The players have been sick and have lost their strength. The players are starting to get stronger now," said Williams.

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Coach G.I. Willoughby has the attention of the Lady Lions, 3-3 on the season.

Lady Lions defeat UMR 71-59

Squaring their seasonal mark at 3-3, Missouri Southern's Lady Lions defeated the University of Missouri-Rolla 71-59 Monday night in Young Gymnasium.

Southern upped its AIAW district record to 2-0. The Lady Lions won their first district encounter last week by downing Southwest Missouri State 72-63.

"It's really nice getting off to a good start in the district," said Southern coach G.I. Willoughby. "Pam Brisby played her best game of the season against Rolla. Mary Carter also turned in a strong outing."

Brisby, a 6-2 sophomore center, topped Southern's scoring attack with 15 points. She and Cherie Kuklentz each had nine rebounds to lead the Lady Lions. Carter, a 5-3 guard, scored 12 points, while Patti Killian and Pat McKay added 18 and 12, respectively.

After leading 33-27 at intermission, Southern came on strong the second half. "We played better after halftime," said Willoughby. "In the games we lost, we didn't play very well the second half."

Last weekend the Lady Lions traveled to

Maryville to participate in the Ryland Milner Classic. Southern claimed third place after crushing Tarkio 79-42.

"That was the best game we had played up to that point," said Willoughby. "We played an aggressive defensive game. Our 55 percent shooting from the field was our top effort this season."

Killian, a 5-7 junior forward, led the Southern assault with 22 points. Patty Vavra scored 12 points and McKay tallied 11. Eleven Lady Lions scored in the rout.

Central College trimmed Southern 63-57 in the opening game of the tournament. The Lady Lions outscored their opponents from the floor but lost the game at the free-throw line. The Flying Dutch sank 19 charities in Southern's seven.

Kuklentz scored 14 points, McKay and Killian 10 each in the losing effort. McKay grabbed nine caroms to pace her club.

Southern led the Dutch at halftime, and were up by as many as 11 points in the second half before encountering foul trouble.

"We just blew it," said Willoughby. "I feel

we should have won the game. After an 11-point lead, we went scoreless for seven straight minutes. We just let the game slip away. I was really disappointed."

The Lady Lions opened the 1979 season by bowing to the University of Arkansas 53-45 at Fayetteville. Southern led 9-4 early in the game, but the Lady Razorbacks were up most of the way by 4-8 points. Arkansas held a 30-26 advantage at intermission.

Southern managed to pull within one, 46-45, with four minutes left in the contest. But the Lady Lions couldn't score the rest of the way.

Said Willoughby, "We played kind of a ragged game and didn't get things going. Had we played better, it would have been a different game."

McKay, a 6-2 junior, paced Southern with 11 points. Kuklentz and Lisa Gardner added nine points each. Kuklentz scored 15 rebounds to top everyone.

After the Arkansas game, the Lady Lions faced Lincoln University on the road.

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Cigala and Edgin start 'Southern's first wrestling club



Kevin Howard takes down his opponent. The new wrestling program, first in Southern's history, was organized by Mike Cigala and Glenn Edgin.

Wrestling has become a sport at Missouri Southern for the first time in the school's history. Organized by Olympic hopeful Mike Cigala and Glenn Edgin, the program officially got under way on Nov. 14 when the first practice was held in the weight room of Young gymnasium.

"We had to overcome a lot of obstacles," said Cigala, "in order to get the program started. They [the administration] said that there weren't enough people interested, that no coach was available, and that there wasn't any place to wrestle. All of those problems have been solved, though."

Twelve wrestlers participated in the first workout and Cigala indicated that "20 or 30 others showed interest." Practices are held each week day, except Wednesday, from 3 to 5:30 and on some Saturdays. All students interested in the program should go to the gym during a scheduled practice.

"It's extremely important," said Cigala, "that as many students come out for the team as possible." He added, "I didn't realize it, but a lot of students had given up their wrestling dreams in order to attend Southern. We have good beginnings for a team as a lot of dedicated wrestlers are with us. One day, I think Southern will have a full-fledged team and that they will be a powerhouse in our conference."

Cigala, currently in heavy training in preparation for the 1980 Olympic wrestling tryouts, is wrestling for the Lion team (126 lb. weight class) and is also the team's coach although he isn't paid for the job. The team has three matches already scheduled for this year [with Southwest Missouri State University, Central Missouri State University, and Crowder College] and they also plan to enter some tournaments.

"This is probably the first team in the Missouri Conference," said Cigala, "that a wrestler has also been the team coach, but working with the team gives me a chance to have workout time and helps me to develop my coaching skills also."

Currently, the Southern wrestling club is wrestling on gymnastic mats instead of regular wrestling canvases and the team lacks other somewhat necessary items such as uniforms and travel expenses.

"We will be able to go to the Student Senate for funds," said Cigala, "because we are an official club. In fact, we will be asking for most of our needed money from the Senate. Any other expenses will probably have to be paid ourselves. It's got to be like that until we get more support from the school."

Cigala is concentrating on getting his team in shape and then plans to work with them on wrestling skills. His mind is also geared on the Olympic trials where he will be competing with about 300 other wrestlers in his weight class for a chance at the 1980 U.S. Olympic wrestler as the alternate spot in the 126 lb. weight division.

"I believe that I have a good chance to make it," said Cigala. "My biggest rival is Joe Corso of Purdue." Corso was the U.S. representative in the 1976 Olympics. He added, "I have always had a dream of competing for my own country and seeing the American flag wave above the other nations. By doing that, I would be going to the top of my field in sports."

Cigala made it all the way to the final

tryouts for the 1976 Olympic team before he was beaten and made a second alternate selection. Afterwards, he left wrestling for a year, but is competing in his second year since that time and is scheduled to enter some wrestling tournaments this fall, helped with \$250 of support by the Student Senate.

"The bulk of the money," said Cigala, "is used for transportation to and from the tournaments. I also use the money for little things such as training shoes." He added "I recently wrestled in the Great Plains Open [a tournament in Lincoln, Nebraska] and won my first match, but injured my back and had to forfeit my second encounter. I hope to be in prime shape for the S.M.S. tourney in January though."

Cigala also plans to enter the New York Athletic Club Open wrestling tournament on Dec. 31. To prepare himself, Cigala works out two hours before school each morning [running four miles and lifting weights] at the Olympic Racquetball courts in Joplin. After school, he drills with his wrestling team from four to eight p.m. He has also been traveling to Kansas City on weekends to attend a wrestling school led by a Russian defector.

"The school has been a tremendous help for me," said Cigala. "I also hope to work out with the team at the University of Missouri in Columbia sometime after Christmas."

Collegiate rules are widely accepted in most wrestling done in the U.S. Most of the world uses the free style method, however, and the Olympic games also use this form of wrestling. Cigala likes the free style method better than the collegiate style of wrestling.

"The free style method," said Cigala, "has more throws and tilts involved in it and provides you with more freedom and creativity with which to wrestle. It is a quicker style of wrestling and uses more physical technique and aggressiveness than the collegiate style."

Unlike collegiate wrestling, every period in free style wrestling begins with the two opponents in the standing position which puts emphasis on take downs [controlling an opponent on the mat]. Points are more freely allowed for exposure of the back to the mat in the free style method also.

"The U.S. is starting to have more free style tournaments than ever before," said Cigala, "and we are predicted to beat Russia in the 1980 Olympic wrestling games." He added, "A gold medal for me would be a valuable tool that I could use to share my faith in Jesus Christ."

Cigala, Student Senate secretary and licensed preacher, will be competing in the regional Olympic tryouts in March and, if he wins, he will be subject to be chosen by judges and the Olympic committee at the national level. He relates God to his efforts in fulfilling his talents.

"My image of God," said Cigala, "is someone who wants to make people happy. He wants you to strive through excellence and fulfill your talents. It's a way that I can glorify Him and also provides me with an avenue to meet people."

He added, "Wrestling is a life style of training for me and gives me something to work hard at. I am also given the chance to help kids make something of themselves."

Football Lion finish season 5-6 Southern gets second in tourney

By Chad Stebbins

After suffering injuries to many key players, Missouri Southern finished the 1979 football season with a 5-6 record. It was the first losing campaign in 10 years for Jim Frazier's Lions.

"We had a very exciting season," said Frazier, "as we always do in our program. I felt that we made progression on both sides of the football, yet we were very much disappointed in our overall performance in terms of wins and losses."

Southern placed 11 players on the all-Central States inter-collegiate Conference football team. Lions honored linebacker Charley Collins, strong safety John Wynne, and return specialist Vincent Featherston. Named as the second unit were running back Fred Ford, offensive guard Jesse Veverka, defensive end Roger Hoanes and defensive back Ozzie Harris.

The Lions also claimed several berths on the NAIA District 16 football squad. Collins, Wynne, Ford, and Hoanes were named to the first unit. Featherston, Veverka, and tackle Marty O'Brien bagged second team honors. Receiving honorable mention were tight end Brent Cook, offensive end Lloyd Walker and quarterback Danny Allison.

Next year, Southern will be without the services of eight seniors who completed their careers for the Green and Gold. Allison, linebacker George Calne, defensive end Jimmie Cole, center Vincent Featherston, Ford, O'Brien and Walker will miss.

"Our senior class met fantastic challenges," said Frazier. "They threw good practices and showed effort, self-control, and confidence throughout the season. They also provided the entire team with much leadership."

Southern began the 1979 campaign in fine fashion. The Lions jumped off to a 2-0 record by defeating Central Missouri State 14-10 and Evangel 21-17 at home. Northeastern Oklahoma started Southern's downhill plunge by blitzing the Green and Gold 32-0. Pittsburg, Emporia, and Kearney handed the Lions consecutive defeats.

"Early in the season, I thought we had the opportunity to be a good team," said Frazier. "Our momentum was shaken by injuries. After the NEOK game, we were a disabled team. As we gained health, we were able to play quality football."

Saddled with a 2-4 mark overall, and 0-3 in CSIC play, Southern appeared for a dismal season. Missouri Western came into town for the Lions' homecoming game undefeated and ranked seventh in Division I of the NAIA. The Golden Griffons were stunned, 27-24, as Southern rallied for the victory.

The Lions boosted their winning streak to three games by defeating Fort Hays 17-16 and Wayne 18-14. Washburn followed out a 20-19 victory and the University of Nevada-Reno bested the Lions 34-10 close out the year. Southern tied for third in the CSIC with three other schools, each posting a 3-4 mark.

Said Frazier, "We had two or three different disasters. We started out on the right track at first. Next, there was a disaster when we had all those injuries. We were finally able to regroup after that."

There were several outstanding individual performances by the Lions. Ford rushed for 100 yards in five consecutive games. He led the team with 507 yards on the ground, after missing the final two games due to a dislocated hip. Freshman Ron Harris, filling in for Ford, turned in two good outings. He scored the game-winner against Wayne with a

Continued on page 11

By Chad Stebbins

Missouri Southern's basketball Lions claimed runner-up honors in the third annual Lionbackers Holiday Classic tournament, the second straight year. Sam Houston State, from Huntsville, Texas, handed the Lions a 63-50 setback in the championship game of the two-day tournament.

Baker University turned back Ouachita Baptist 76-70 to win the preliminary third-place game.

"The tournament was a success," said Southern coach Chuck Williams. "We brought in some excellent teams, I find that a team gets better by playing good competition early in the season."

Named to the all-tournament team were Anthony Carroll and Richard Kleval from Sam Houston, the Lions' Phil Close, Johnny Seals of Baker, and Jimmie Greer of Ouachita.

Sam Houston reached the final match after pulling out a 51-49 decision over Ouachita. Kleval hit a 20-foot jumper with two seconds left to give the Bearcats the victory.

Kleval, a senior playmaking guard, scored only six points. Steve Jackson, a 6-6 forward, led Sam Houston with 17 points. Carroll also held to six points by the stingy Ouachita defense.

Ouachita trailed most of the game. The Tigers gave up, finally tying the score at 49-all with just 1:16 left to play. Sam Houston refused to take a shot until Kleval hit the jumper. Guard William Hall's 24 points was high for the Tigers from Arkadelphia, Ark.

Southern whipped Baker 84-62 to gain the tournament finals. The Lions outscored their opponent from Baldwin, Kans.,

16-4 during the first 15 minutes of the second half to put the game out of reach.

"We played real good defense," said Williams, "the first 10 minutes of the second half. We started making Baker take the outside shot under pressure. That was the difference in the game."

Baker took an early 8-4 lead in the contest. The Lions rallied for 13 consecutive points to open up a 17-8 advantage and never trailed again.

After leading 38-30 at halftime, Southern began its spurt. The Wildcats poured in two buckets as the Green and Gold rushed ahead, 54-34.

Everyone on the Lion squad saw action as five players dented double digits. Forward Phil Shrum came off the bench to pace the winners with 15 points. Close, Bill Miller, and Greg Chambers all tallied 12 points. Sam Starkey chipped in with 10. Raymie Collison, a 6-6 freshman center, failed to score as he reinjured a hamstring muscle.

Guard Willie Carter topped Baker's scoring with 23 points. The Wildcats shot 26 of 64 from the field for 41 per cent. Southern shot 37 of 67 for 55 per cent. The Lions led in rebounds, 35-25, and close was high with seven.

In the championship contest, Sam Houston's tight defense frustrated the Lions. Connecting on only 23 of 55 attempts for 42 percent, Southern was forced to take many outside shots.

"We weren't patient enough on offense," said Williams. "We played fairly well, though. Sam Houston was just a real good team."

Southern started the game strongly. They led 6-2 and 8-6

Continued on page 11



Stan "Slick" Coleman drives against the Sam Houston defense as Sam Houston went on to beat Southern and win the Lionbackers' Holiday tournament at Robert Ellis Young Gymnasium.

Men's basketball from page 9

Shrum led Southern's effort with 21 points and eight rebounds but his performance couldn't match the Ravens' two starting guards, Foray and Schuster, as the combination hit for 36 points. Although outrebounding the Ravens, 46-32, Southern had another bad day shooting as they hit on only 27 out of 72 shots from the field for 37.5 percent compared to 40 of 88 for 45.5 percent by Benedictine. Southern led the game for the last time, 40-38 early in the second half.

"Our defense has done well," said Williams. "The offense needs to start doing better. I still have confidence in these young men, though. I think they've showed improvement in every game. They just lack the consistency that has to come with their game. I've seen a spark by our team in every game,

but you have to play good ball for forty minutes."

Southern will play Arkansas Baptist tomorrow at 7:30 p.m. The Lions were originally scheduled to play them Saturday before a conflict arose with the Arkansas school. The Lions will then follow with their conference game Monday night against Pittsburg State University before Springfield Drury next Wednesday night. The Arkansas and Drury games will be played at home.

"I anticipate that Arkansas Baptist will have a good team," said Williams. "I hope our team starts playing better. I feel the players need to get in more playing time together as they can get used to each other's playing ability. I don't want to use that as an excuse though."

fourth & goal by John Roberts from page 9

In the case of MSSC, it is plain that a trip to Reno (and Las Vegas in past years) was regarded as one of these valuable rewards. It would be difficult to argue that it isn't. What young man coming to Missouri Southern WOULDN'T like to visit such a city? The question arises, though, how important of a recruiting device is it? Would a glamour trip be a necessity in signing the prospective athlete, or would it be frosting on the cake? The latter would appear to be more probable.

Most athletes have to be sold first on the program in terms of its own merits. They want to know if it has a winning tradition. They want to know how the football program is backed by the school and community. They want to know what kind of facilities they will be working in, and how they will fit into the overall scheme of the team. Glamour trips are way down the line. If they aren't, then something is very wrong with either the athlete or the program pushing them. In short, the prospect of travelling to a glittering city may be appealing to the recruit, but it is by no means imperative.

Second, one must consider if the members of the football squad are entitled to a reward of this nature, and, if so, what? Despite opinions to the contrary, the average football player doesn't enjoy a great deal of campus acclaim at MSSC. Nor do they receive a lot of privileges and special considerations. Yes, those performing in "skill" positions such as quarterback, running back, wide receiver, etc., might achieve a degree of fame, but the efforts of offensive and defensive linemen, special team members and the rest go largely unnoticed.

Furthermore, many students, faculty members, and area boosters, have little idea about the amount of time, effort, and hard work put in by the MSSC gridgers in

preparation for their games. Bright lights and cheering crowds are only part of the total picture... and a small part at that.

Therefore, it is not unreasonable to want to reward the players, even if it means a trip to Reno.

While the logic behind the trip may be both understandable and justifiable, the reasoning of the competition is difficult to come to grips with. As noted in this column several weeks ago, the fortunes of the MSSC football Lions have taken a turn for the worse in recent games. The past three marks of 5-4-1, 6-5-1, and 5-6, well illustrate the fact that the Lions have had difficulty enough in their own conference and division. Scheduling tougher competition in view of this makes little sense.

Although the nature of the matchup wasn't a lopsided one as many might have expected, it still gave a sense of clear dominance and lack of effort on the part of UNR when coming to Don Gross' game the play-by-play over KSYN. In the second quarter, for instance, the Wolfpack went for fourth down and six on the 37 yard line of MSSC. Later in the same quarter, they went for a two-point conversion when leading 16-0. Leading 20-0 in the closing minutes of the first half, the 28-point favorites tried an on-side kick.

In the third quarter the Wolfpack went for a fourth and two situation on the MSSC 45, and in the fourth quarter brought in their second string quarterback who promptly guided them to a 90-yard touchdown march in 11 plays. In addition, UNR also had two touchdowns called back.

Meanwhile, the error-prone Lions put up a scrappy, but futile battle. Still in the game, they managed to mount a first half drive which carried them inside the UNR 10 yard line. On a fourth and three situation,

Tuesday tourney ends intramural volleyball

Competition in co-educational volleyball at Missouri Southern will conclude next Tuesday night with a single elimination tournament. Of the 16 teams entered in the volleyball competition, eight of them, the top four teams from each pool, will qualify for Tuesday's tournament.

With only tonight's games of competition left to play in regular intramural play, the Lions and the Vikings have already clinched a play-off spot from the A league with 5-1 records. Likewise, the Trash Hammers and the K J's have clinched a play-off spot, holding 5-0 and 4-2 records respectively from pool B.

Still in the running for a play-off spot in the A league are the Activity Class team (3-3), We Liberals (3-3), and Campy-The Who's (3-3), while the Dorm-ites still have an out-

side chance at 2-4. In pool B, teams still in the running include: the Faculty Team (3-2), Kappa Alpha (3-2), and the Muppets (2-3). The Hot Shots (0-6) of the A pool along with the Zetas (1-4) and Skow's Team (0-5) of pool B are already out of the play-off picture.

Tournament play will be held in Young Gymnasium beginning at 6:30 p.m. Tuesday. First round games will also be played at 7:30 p.m. with second round competition to begin at 8:30 p.m. The two winning teams still remaining will then square off at 9:30 p.m. for the championship. The intramural program is directed by Southern faculty member Ce Ce Chamberlin.

Individual trophies will be awarded to the top two teams of the tourney while ribbons will be presented to the teams taking third and fourth place.

Women's basketball from page 9

Southern was still looking for its first win after a 74-61 loss.

Lincoln trailed 10-6 early in the contest before opening up a 39-32 lead at halftime. Southern went scoreless the final two minutes before intermission.

In the second half, Lincoln roared to a 25-point lead. The Lady Lions scored 10 unanswered points in the final minutes to pare the deficit to 17.

"Lincoln played well against us," said Willoughby. "At times we were ragged, but we also looked good once in awhile."

Gardner, a 5-11 senior forward, led the Southern effort with 14 points. McKay came off the bench to contribute 12 points and Kuklentz added 10 tallies. Vavra grabbed 10 caroms for the Lady Lions.

Playing Southwest Missouri State for the first time ever, Southern came away victorious at home.

The Lady Lions went in front for good at 8-4. Southwest Missouri State trailed at halftime, 37-31. The visitors from Springfield tied the score at 41-all with 4:03 gone in

the second half. Southern went on a spree, scoring a 54-47 bulge. After leading 56-54, the Lady Lions scored 12 straight points to put the contest away.

"That was the best game we'd played," said Willoughby, "up to that point. I was really proud of our performance. We helped each other more on defense. Our defense was better than it was in our first two games."

Kuklentz, a 5-11 senior center, led her club with 16 points. Vavra, Killian, and Brenda Pitts each contributed 10 points. Kuklentz pulled down 12 rebounds.

Southern travels to Tahlequah, Okla., Saturday for a 5 p.m. game against the Lady Reds of Northeastern State University. On Tuesday the Lady Lions play their first CSIC contest at Pittsburg State.

McKay, a 6-2 senior forward-center, tops the Southern scoring charts with 85 points in six games for a 10.8 average. Kuklentz is close behind, scoring 63 points for a 10.5 average. She is also the rebound leader with 68.

"I'm pleased with our progress," said Willoughby. "We got off to a slow start, but are more consistent now."

Soccer Lions rate 2 nationally

End of the season polls rated Missouri Southern's soccer team second in the NAIA in the defensive category. The Lions yielded only to Kings College of New York. The Lions gave up only 8 goals during their District 16 NAIA competition in 1979, a .38 goal-per-game average topping all previous Lion performances.

Southern's goalie, George Majors, was ranked as the number two goalie in the NAIA behind Charlie Johnson of Kings College.

Major recorded 12 shutouts for the Lions this year, setting a new school record.

Major was also voted the most inspirational player by the Southern squad. In other balloting, Ron Behnen was voted the most valuable defensive player, Rick Ruzicka the most valuable offensive player, Alberto Feathers received the best sportmanship award, Tim Hantak was voted, unanimously, rookie of the year, and Steve Emery received the coach's award.

however, the drive was stalled when they were penalized for taking too much time.

Later in the first half the Lions once again threatened by attempting a 30-yard field goal. The kick was good, but was negated by an illegal procedure penalty which pushed the ball back to the 35. The lengthened attempt was wide to the left.

In the third quarter came yet another miss when a bad snap from center resulted in a safety, giving UNR a 22-0 lead.

After the game a generous Don Gross noted that Missouri Southern gave a "good showing" of themselves and that the Lions had no reason to be ashamed. Gross was exactly right. Even though the Lions had been outscored, outgained, and outmaneuvered, they played with a lot of heart.

This in itself says a lot about the ill-advised matchup. Can one give their best effort and come away closer than four touchdowns one has to wonder what benefit came from the outing.

A giving of this sort is neither complimentary to UNR nor disgraceful to Missouri Southern. The University of Nevada-Reno does the best with what it has, and MSSC does the best with what it has. The point is, UNR has much more to work with in terms of staff, money, and overall talent. The Lions would be true of the Wolfpack if they were to schedule Oklahoma, Texas, or other NCAA powers. They would simply be outclassed in the same areas.

One final hazard of such a pairing should also be taken into account—that being the possibility of injuries.

If Missouri Southern had gone undefeated this year until the UNR game, or had played

well enough to get into the NAIA playoffs, they would naturally have wanted to go into them as healthy as possible.

Why then take a chance of injuring key players in a game which means nothing? Injuries, unfortunately, are part of the game and can strike at any time. Losing the considerable talents of Fred Ford and Vince Feathers during the year illustrate that painful fact. But why press your luck right before the playoffs and jeopardize the possibility of winning a national title?

One might argue that playing UNR would benefit the Lions by exposing them to a higher caliber of play than they would see in post-season competition. Even so, the risk of injury still exists and it comes down to a gamble. And, let's face it, the gambling in Reno should be done in the casinos, not on the football field.

Are there any viable alternatives to playing Reno and still accomplishing the aforementioned objectives of recruiting, reward, test of conference and individual strengths, and confidence building? The answer is clearly yes.

An outing which would satisfy at least the first two objectives could be handled in a variety of ways. With the abundance of NAIA colleges scattered across the country, it would take only a minimal effort to find one located near an enroute to an attractive location. There the Lions could relax, enjoy the sights, and feel that their efforts were appreciated... without having to go up against an organization which is decidedly superior.

Even an excursion closer to home has possibilities. A trip to Arrowhead Stadium in Kansas City to watch the Chiefs in action, topped with a dinner and perhaps a little

Ford named most valuable at banquet

Fred Ford was named the Most Valuable Player of the Lion squad at the annual Missouri Southern Lionbackers' football banquet last night. Brent Cooke was the recipient of the Spradling Memorial Award for the outstanding senior performer.

Awarded the Outstanding Defensive Back was John Wynne. Marty O'Brien was named Outstanding Defensive Lineman and Charles Collins was the Outstanding Linebacker award.

Ford was also honored as the Outstanding Offensive Back at the banquet. John Vavra was awarded Outstanding Offensive Lineman. Cook was named Outstanding Receiver.

Winning the Most Improved award was Terrence Bryant. Ron Harris was the recipient of the Hustle Award. Mike Medlin was presented with Rookie of the Year honors.

Football from 10

before the Bearcats turned the tide. Eight straight points gave Sam Houston a 14-8 advantage. After trailing by nine, the Lions cut the margin to four at 25-21. Sam Houston led 29-23 at intermission.

Starting the second half, the Lions were outscored 12-6 by the Texans. Down by a 41-29 count, Southern made a run. Paul Merrifield and Close scored seven straight points between them as the Lions pared the deficit to five.

Sam Houston did not let the Lions get any closer than that. Hitting on 13 of 16 free throws, the visitors put the game away. Carroll topped their scoring with 24 points. Kieval added 14 for the winners.

Lions from page 10

55-yard run and rushed for 146 yards against Washburn the next week.

Feathers returned two kickoffs for touchdowns—both were 100 yard efforts. Rob Goodwin also returned one for a score.

Cook led the Lions' receiving corps by pulling in 22 passes for 391 yards and five touchdowns. Allison completed 97 passes for 1196 yards and nine touchdowns.

The "Gang Green", Southern's defensive unit, intercepted 20 passes and recovered several fumbles. Wynne was the team leader with six pass thefts, while Darrell Scott and Harrell stole five and four, respectively.

Hoenes was forced to take over the placekicking chores when Jon Moore left school for personal reasons. Hoenes kicked his only field goal of the season in the Lions' one-point win over Fort Hays. Pat Dugan did most of the punting. Finishing with a 33.4 average, his top effort was a 52-yarder.

elbow-rubbing with the pros might easily be arranged. Other possibilities are unlimited.

Upgrading the schedule of Missouri Southern can also be handled in a number of ways. Although perhaps not as flashy as UNR, there are plenty of quality teams in the four-state area which would provide stiff competition.

The Arkansas Intercollegiate Conference (AIC), for example, always seems to have at least one or two teams ranked in the NAIA top 20. Certainly an annual or bi-annual contest with say, Henderson State or Central Arkansas would be a good test of conference and individual strength.

An even closer to home matchup which might generate some interest would be pitting the Lions against Southwest Missouri State University in Springfield. Though SMSU is even larger than the University of Nevada-Reno, many coaches and observers feel that the CSIC is every bit as tough as, if not tougher, than the MIAA. A yearly contest between the two schools would go a long way in either proving or dispelling this theory.

In addition, conquering a college the size of SMSU which is only 60 miles away and in the same state would be every bit as satisfying as besting a squad 1000 miles away which no one in the area knows, or for that matter, cares about. Bragging rights of southwest Missouri would belong to Joplin.

In short, the time, money, effort, and preparation which have gone into scheduling games in Las Vegas and Reno could be better spent. The possible benefits of such an exhibition are far outweighed by the drawbacks.

War, bushwhackers, time fail to change Joplin's oldest house

By Ginger Thomas

The Civil War, bushwhackers, warblers, and time itself have tried to destroy the house. But it still stands today almost the same as it did more than 100 years ago.

Referred to as the "History House," the home was the first brick home built in Joplin, as well as the very first home. At 1210 North Florida Avenue, the house is now owned by Myral Butler.

The red brick two-story house looks sturdier than most new houses. The white window frames and doors have the appearance of freshly painted, new wood.

On the west side of Florida, the lines of the house face the south. Two large white pillars support a small porch roof over the front door.

Farther west of the house, a large, graceful weeping willow overlooks a small pond. A small, gray, brick, rounded shelter by the pond reflects the ways of early settlers. This shelter was a spring house, where the milk was kept cool in the water.

The original homestead consisted of 380 acres and was homesteaded in 1837 by Solomon Rothanbarger, a native of Pennsylvania. The house was built between 1840 and 1850.

Rothanbarger developed and operated several brick kilns along Turkey Creek, which ran through his property. The hand-pressed brick from these kilns were used in the construction of his house. They were also used in building the homes of founding father John C. Cox and numerous other early homesteaders and buildings.

It is said that the mortar used as a compass in the laying of the foundation. The foundation is constructed of huge blocks of chimney limestone and was so firmly constructed that after more than 120 years not a crack or a crack appears.

The lumber used in construction is oak, walnut and pine brought from Arkansas. This wood shows little wear.

A wagon trail winding through the land passes just west of the house and forded Turkey Creek almost due south. Slaves escaping from the south to the north often drank from the spring in the yard.

The house served as a field hospital in the Civil War, where soldiers were treated before being taken to Carthage or Neosho.

Bushwhackers tried unsuccessfully to burn the house several times. According to Butler there is a story that Rothanbarger tunneled out a pile of firewood and would hide in it when he heard the bushwhackers coming.

After they left, he would come out and put out the fire.

A detached summer kitchen that once stood to the northwest of the house was the only part that ever burned. However, the effects of the fire can be seen on the north side of the roof.

Mrs. May Graham Woods, mother of the late Mrs. Esther Butler, saved the house during and run down in 1908. She fell in love with the beautiful old house and bought it.

Before she started repairing the house, she thoroughly researched the history of the house and was tireless in her efforts for accuracy. As a result, the house has been repaired, but not remodeled and stands almost exactly as when built over 100 years ago.

In April 15, 1937, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the homesteading of the place, the house was dedicated and a bronze tablet installed on the exterior wall just at the entrance of the front entrance, by the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In the west room downstairs, the original old quilting rings are still in the ceiling. Also in this room are several oil paintings by

Mrs. Butler. A photograph of Butler and his wife on their golden wedding anniversary has a prominent place next to the fireplace.

In another room, white coat racks and hat racks are still on the walls. "I used to have a lot of Quaker homes once, that they would use those racks to hang their ladder-back chairs on when they scrubbed their floors," said Butler.

Hanging in this room is a framed powder flask found on the property. In the kitchen, a Civil War muzzle-loader and a bayonette from the Civil War are displayed. According to Butler, the bayonette was found plowed up on the property.

Also framed is the original key to the house. A large old iron brown key, it was found hanging on a nail inside the front door when the house was bought, Butler said.

In the east downstairs room, a china cabinet displays more of Mrs. Butler's work. Delicate, fragile china that she hand-painted shows the talent she possessed. An oil painting presents a realistic and detailed picture of the house.

Also in this room are two old signs nailed to the fireplace mantel with square-headed iron nails.

A ceramic shop was built onto the north side

of the house many years ago when the Butlers began making and painting porcelain as a hobby. An accomplished artist, Mrs. Butler produced many works of art including lace-draped porcelain. Butler still makes and sells ceramics, but on a moderate scale.

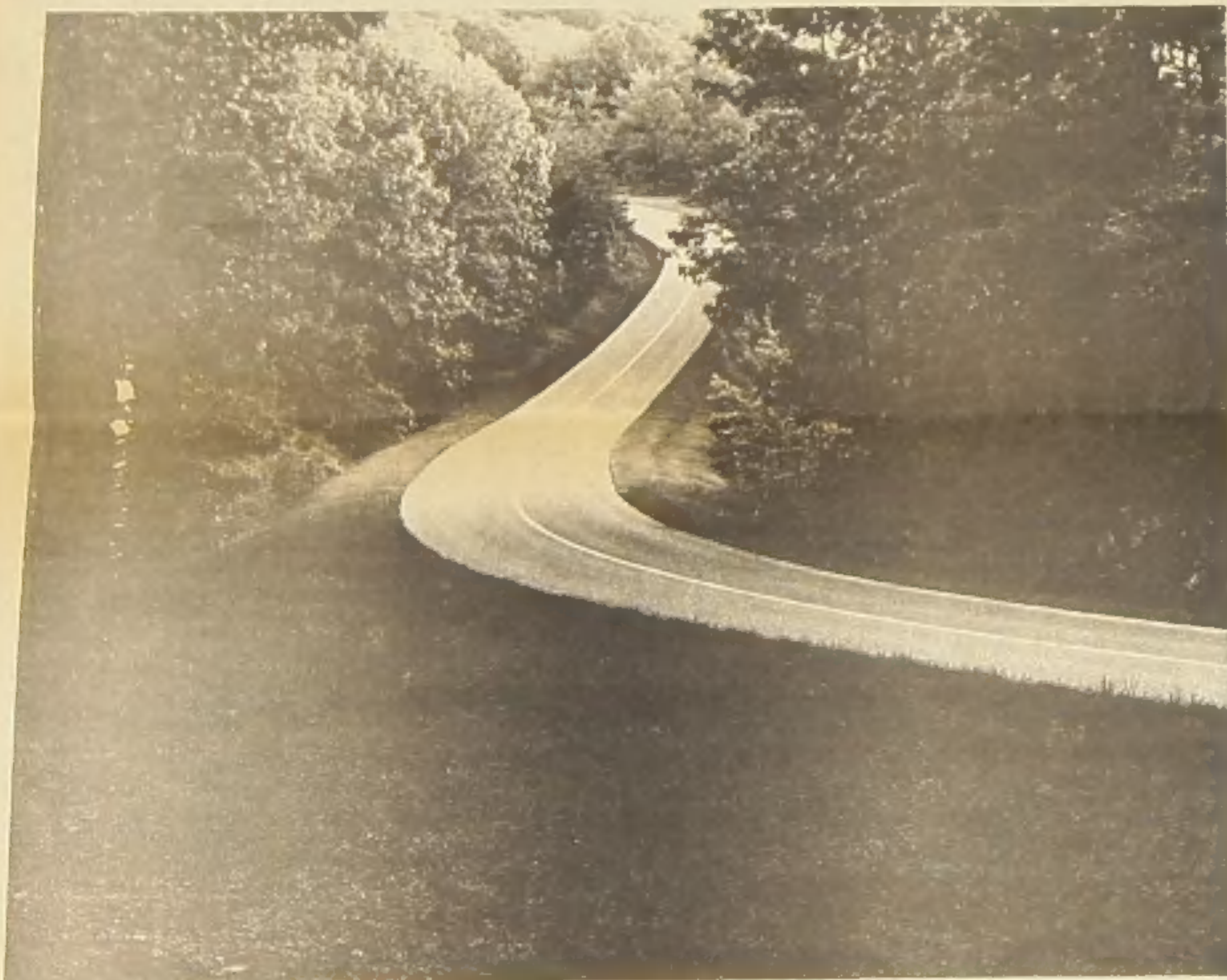
The house was shown eight times on tours, according to Butler. When it was open house, the public came in large numbers. After the tour directors began charging admission, fewer people came.

However, as people have a habit of doing, they were not their welcome. Knobs off a dresser began to disappear, and the Butlers closed the house to the general public. However people still came.

On a Christmas Day, shortly after the house was closed, the Butlers were having dinner when two people walked in the front door and announced that they were there to see the house. When Mrs. Butler explained that they were having dinner, one lady said she had seen the house on a tour and would show her friend around while the Butlers ate. "After that," Butler said with a smile, "we locked the door."

The History House has withstood more than 100 years of country life and city life. As sturdy as a rock, the house probably will survive another 100 years.

...people



...and places

Crestline only a trace

By Julie Robinson

The story of Crestline, Kans., an unincorporated community with a frame post office and two community churches, one Baptist and one First Christian, is not merely the story of one small community, but rather the story of hundreds of such small towns that once thrived with business but now show only traces of such former activity.

"It's really a shame. This used to be a fairly good sized community," said Evalene Evans, a long-time resident of Crestline.

At one time, Crestline could boast of having three grocery stores, two restaurants, one hotel, a school, two gas stations and even a bank. It also had a lumber yard, a grain elevator and a machinery and hardware store.

Of the business community, the only current activity is in the bank building. It has been converted into a small business which manufactures camper shells.

"Some of the people who owned and operated these businesses have passed away and had no one to carry on their interest, and others could not compete with the variety of stores in nearby Columbus, so they had to give them up," Evans said.

Although closed in 1968, the two-room, brick school building, which was built in 1921 and was taught first through eighth grade students, still stands. But, it has been changed into a community center for the residents of Crestline.

Bridal showers, 4-H meetings, family reunions and the annual Crestline Homecoming, which is a traditional gathering held on the first Sunday in June for all former teachers and students of the

Crestline School and residents of the community, are now held there.

The Homecoming was established to bring together friends who do not often get to see each other. Those attending have a meal and enjoy conversation and entertainment, which usually consists of group singing, fiddle playing and whatever other talents those attending wish to display.

"It used to be a big event that everyone looked forward to. People who lived far away would even plan their vacations so they could attend.

"But now, very few attend. A lot of the older people have passed away, and I guess the others just aren't really interested anymore.

"I guess people have better things to do now than to carry on tradition. So it looks like the Crestline Homecoming probably won't be around much longer."

Besides the change in the community itself, Evans said that there has been a change in the type of people who move to Crestline.

"Basically, there are two types of people who live in Crestline now, the older people who have lived here all their lives and raised their families here, and the younger people who have moved in recently.

"Those who have moved in recently are usually young couples who are looking for cheap rent. They generally don't stay long. They just come and go and no one ever gets to know them. It used to be that everyone knew each other."

When asked what the future held, Evans replied, "I don't know whether this town or any other town in the same predicament has a future, but one thing for sure I can tell you about this town, it sure had a past."

Gasohol was his idea 40 years ago

By Juanita Forste

Around 40 years ago, Kenneth Welch of Carthage was making alcohol from the fruit of the Bois d'Arc tree, which is French for "Wood of the Ark." The wood is very durable and rot resistant and during the Depression days of the 30's, many a farmer pulled his family through the winter by cutting and selling hedge posts from the hedges that had been planted years before, as a fence and windbreak around whole sections of land.

"Ain't near the hedge balls we had back then," said Welch. "We were hauling them by the wagonload to the still I had made from my wife's pressure cooker, copper tubing, and a big oil drum to siphon off the water."

"We were using the alcohol the same way they do today, 10 per cent alcohol to 90 per cent gasoline to run our cars."

"Then the federal government found out about it and confiscated my still. Fined me \$113 without my ever appearing in court to defend myself. I didn't pay the fine, and after a long while got my wife's pressure cooker back. They accused me of bootlegging, but I told them I wasn't making the alcohol for human consumption, but for other uses. I told them there would be a time when they would need it to supplement

gasoline, but they didn't believe me."

And now that time has come, as evidenced by a front page article in the October 24 issue of Missouri Times, "Oil Companies Protest Gasohol Order." "We're being forced to sell gasoline to them," Amoco spokesman Jim McAllister said. "It is unfair."

The plant is being constructed by American Agrifuels Corp. of Kansas City. It is being built in Port Rock, a small town in the northwestern corner of the state.

Gasohol is a mixture of nine-tenths gasoline and one-tenth alcohol. The alcohol in most cases is produced from grain or other agricultural products.

American Agrifuels' prototype plant removes water from the alcohol so it can be mixed with gasoline.

But the company itself does not produce gasoline and by federal order gets the fuel from other oil companies.

Under orders issued by the Department of Energy, Amoco was required to sell 270,000 gallons of gasoline a month to American Agrifuels beginning this summer.

The order, coming at a time when Amoco said it was having difficulty supplying its regular customers, has the company upset.

An ad in the November 13 issue of the "Midnight Globe" ran as follows:

"Instructions are available on how to build your own backyard still, providing you receive the necessary permits prior to constructing the still. The project cost is around \$100 to \$150 and the still should produce 10 to 20 gallons per day.

"Using alcohol, an engine will develop 30 per cent greater power. Engine operation is smoother and alcohol lets your engine operate under heavy loads and low speeds without 'bucking'.

"Alcohol also serves to loosen carbon accumulations. It has been a rather common practice, especially in European countries, to decarbonize an engine by running it on alcohol.

"Though it is harder to start a cold engine on alcohol than on gasoline, this deficiency is corrected simply by starting the engine with gasoline and then switch it to alcohol.

"Alcohol can be produced from such things as grains, sugar beets, molasses, lawn clippings, weeds, sawdust and sawmill waste, potatoes, corn, and other vegetables and fruits. The process is simple and inexpensive, and can be done for approximately 10 to 20 cents per gallon and up."

Prosperity decline slow

By Juanita Forste

The small grey poodle lay sleeping in the warm Indian Summer sun. He got up and sniffed lazily at the old woman coming across the yard, notebook in hand. He looked up at the old man sitting to see if everything was all right, then went back and stretched out again.

The old man and two women were sitting in the yard in front of a trailer house in Prosperity, Mo., busily engaged in stripping copper wire from old time armatures and parts of telephone equipment, no longer used by the telephone company.

These were shipped to Joplin from larger cities and bought to Prosperity from Joplin.

"My name is Tandy and this is my wife," he said, taking the hand of the older woman who was working with him, bending the wire into long hanks which she dropped into a large sack. "We're in Social Security and these sacks weigh pretty heavy. We get 35 cents a pound for the copper and 20 cents a pound for the other metals. I had open heart surgery in Houston last year and the bills were high. Every little bit helps.

"I can't tell you much about the town of Prosperity, only lived here seven or eight

years. It started as a boom town, and had a population of 4,000 at one time. Then a tornado ripped through here a long time ago and destroyed several houses, and the town just dwindled away after that, what with the lead and jack running out and just leaving the tailing piles."

He couldn't say anything about the beautiful but deserted old brick school building down the road a mile.

During the Civil War mining operations were suspended. The first mining done after the war was at Minersville (now Oronogo) at the Oronogo Circle Mine. The next mining done was at Joplin, which soon became the most prominent mining center of Southwest Missouri.

Whether Prosperity was there before the Civil War is not known. Probably not, as some towns began to decline and some flourish around 1880. The Lone Elm school, for instance, began declining in 1880 because a hundred or more families from Lone Elm brought lots in a new suburb of Joplin called Byersville, laid out by Pat Murphy and William Byers.

The Granby Co. in 1879 began to charge the miners ground rent, which had not before been collected. Many miners moved their homes to Byersville.